

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For AUGUST, 1760.

Remarkable Noise in the Air	387	Letter from President Montesquieu	416
Life of Mr. Handel continued	388	Decay of Trade, &c. deplored	ibid.
Prevailing general Madness	389	Proposal for more effectually protecting the Trade and Coast of Great Britain	417-420
An Essay on the Medicinal Nature of Hemlock, with a most extraordinary Cure performed by it, by Dr. Storck	390-392	Entertaining and instructive Relations for Officers of the Army	420-422
The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1759, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without doors,	393-397	Remarks on Youth and Age	422
Deliberations of the Committee of Ways and Means, last Sessions	393	Observations on licensing Alehouses	423
An impartial and succinct History of the Origin and Progress of the present War	397-402	A curious inscription	ibid.
An Account of the Manners, Genius, Hospitality, &c. of the native Irish Peasantry	403	Remedy of Dr. Lobb for the Palsy, &c.	424
In a Letter to a Friend	403	Beer brewed last Season	ibid.
Translation of an Irish Song	404	Severe Chastisement of the Cherokees	425
Observations on the Trade carried on by Flags of Truce in the West Indies	405-408	Collection of Gazettes relating the late Actions in Germany, &c.	426-431
Some Electrical Experiments	408	List of the Whale Fishery	431
Rules and Maxims for promoting Matrimonial Happiness	409	POETICAL ESSAYS	432
Some Avarice and Dealings of the Jesuits at Rome, &c.	410-412	THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	433
Some Remarks on our excellent Constitution	412-415	List of the Killed and Wounded in the Action of July 31	ibid.
On Lord Clarendon	412-415	Murder of Mr. Matthews the Surgeon	434
On the Conduct of Charles II.	414	Marriages and Births; Deaths	436-437
On F---s's Reasons for not signing the Warrant for Adm. Byng's Execution	415	Ecclesiastical Preferments	437
		Promotions, civil and military	ibid.
		Course of Exchange	438
		Monthly Bill of Mortality	ibid.
		Bankrupts	ibid.
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	438-440
		Catalogue of Books	440
		Of the Non-Residence of the Clergy	ibid.
		Prices of Stocks, Grain, Wine and Weather	436

With an accurate MAP of the Frontiers of HESSE and WESTPHALIA, being the scene of the late Actions, and a fine VIEW of the City of QUEBEC from the Basin, both beautifully engraved on COPPER.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;

where may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS *in* AUGUST, 1760, &c.

[illegible]

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1760.

the AUTHOR of the
LONDON MAGAZINE.

Disfr, Norfolk, July 26, 1760.

SEEING a paragraph
some time since in the
Ipswich Journal, con-
taining an account of a
very remarkable noise in
the air, which was heard
in this part of the king-
dom to a considerable extent, I am a
good deal surpris'd, that no ingenious
man should favour the publick
with his sentiments of it in your
Magazine. I have sent you a plain ac-
count of it, which, if you think worth
inserting in your next Magazine, perhaps
one of your learned correspondents
may satisfy us, by giving their opinion
of so odd a phenomenon.

On Wednesday, June 11, about fifty
minutes past four in the afternoon, as I
was standing at an outward door, of a
house I heard a very loud noise, like
the explosion of a cannon fired near, and
as loud: I immediately
stepped abroad, and found the noise ap-
parently to be in the air; it seemed to burst
outward of the place where I was, and
gradually to roll towards the east; the
day was very hot, the sun shone in its
splendor, nor was there a cloud to be
seen, only a few light ones to the west;
the wind was N. E. and had been so
for some days; it blew then pretty fresh.
We are more than twenty miles from
Ipswich; it was likewise heard at Nor-
wich, Bungay, Beccles, Southwold, Col-
chester, Bury, Sudbury, and Thetford,
and is all probability, at a greater di-

Whether it was a collection of
homogeneous particles, or other homoge-
neous matter, I hope some of your in-
form'd correspondents will satisfy us in.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
and very humble servant.

August, 1760.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of the late
GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL.

(Continued from p. 364.)

AMONGST the number of the
best singers, which this opera drew
over from the other houses, the chief was
the famous Vittoria afore-mentioned, who
had obtained the grand duke's permis-
sion to sing at Venice, and, inspired by the
softest of passions, she even surpassed her-
self in Agrippina.

From Venice, Handel repaired to Rome,
where he was received with every flatter-
ing regard, particularly by that magni-
ficent patron of merit, cardinal Ottoboni,
who kept an excellent band of musick,
the illustrious Corelli playing the first
violin, who used to complain of the dif-
ficulty he found in performing our young
composer's overtures, not being able to
give them the strength and expression
they required. "A little incident," our
author says, (and as any thing relative
to Corelli must be agreeable to the lovers
of musick, we give it here) "shews his
character so strongly, that I shall be ex-
cused for reciting it, though foreign to
our present purpose. He was requested
one evening to play, to a large and po-
lite company, a fine solo which he had
lately composed. Just as he was in the
midst of his performance, some of the
number began to discourse together a
little unseasonably; Corelli gently lays
down his instrument. Being asked whe-
ther any thing was the matter with him,
Nothing, he replied, he was only afraid
that he interrupted conversation. The
elegant propriety of this silent censure,
joined with his genteel and good hu-
moured answer, afforded great pleasure,
even to the persons who occasioned it.
They begged him to resume his instru-
ment, assuring him at the same time,
that he might depend on all the atten-
tion which the occasion required, and

B b b 2 which

which his merit ought before to have commanded."

Whilst at Rome Handel was also much caressed by the cardinals Colonna and Pamphili, and yet resisted every endeavour of his friends of the sacred order to change his religion, though the reason he gave for persevering in protestant principles was a very exceptionable one, viz.

"That he was neither qualified nor disposed to enter into enquiries of this sort; but was resolved to die a member of that communion, *whether true or false*, in which he was born and bred."

From Rome Handel went to Naples, where, at the desire of Donna Laura, a Spanish or Portuguese princess, he composed *Acis and Galatea*, with his usual success. He after this made a second visit to Florence, Rome and Venice, and the whole time of his abode in Italy was six years. During this interval he had made abundance of musick, and some in almost every species of composition. These early fruits of his studies would doubtless be vast curiosities could they now be met with. The lovers of the art would regard them with something of the same veneration, which the literati would pay to the precious remains of a Livy, a Cæsar, or Tacitus. Indeed the few fragments of those pieces which have come to our hands, serve only to increase our concern for the parts which have perished. And when the reader is informed, that the two first movements of Handel's seventh suite in the first volume of his lessons formerly stood for the overture in his famous opera of *Agrippina*, he will be less surprised at the extravagant admiration of a Venetian audience, than at this effort of his genius before he was well nineteen. From such a specimen, he will form some judgment of the work itself: he will be the more anxious for his other juvenile productions, some of which are probably lost, and the rest only to be met with among the few virtuosi, whose enthusiastick veneration for all that is truly great and excellent in its kind, hath acquired them that title; and of whom it is difficult to say, whether they are more active and indefatigable in the search of such treasure, or more careful and vigilant in the guarding of it.

At Hanover was the first court he stopped at, on his return to his native country, where the famous Steffani, whom he had seen at Venice, was master of the chapel to the late king George I., then elector.

Baron Kilmanseck, who had taken great notice of Handel in Italy, introduced him to the electoral family, and his electoral highness immediately offered him a pension of 1500 crowns *per annum*, as an inducement for him to stay; but Handel loved his liberty too well to accept it, as he had determined to visit the court of the elector Palatine, and to pass over to that of England, to which he had received strong invitations. His refusal, however, was couched in the most polite and grateful terms, and met with a proper resentment from his electoral highness, who accordingly conferred the pension on him, with licence to be absent for a twelve month or more, if he chose it. The place of chapel-master was soon after added to that handsome pension, upon the voluntary resignation of Steffani, who was glad of obliging Handel. Before he left Germany, he paid a filial visit to his aged mother at Hall, who was become totally blind; and, after seeing and paying his respects to all his relations and friends, not forgetting his old master Zackaw, he set out for Dusseldorp, and his old friend, now the elector Palatine, at parting, made him a present of a fine set of wrought plate for a desert, and in such a manner as added greatly to its value. From Dusseldorp he made the tour of Holland, and embarked for England in 1710.

[The remainder in our next.]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THOSE who entertain us with news have told many terrifying stories of the mischiefs that have been done by mad dogs, a greater number of which have been infected in this, than it has been usual to have happened in other years.

As I give full credit to these relations they have had their proper effect on me by keeping me on my guard as much as possible, and out of the streets, when I had no particular call to be in them. In which sequestrations of my person, for safety, I have had great scope given to my mind, for the making of sober reflections: And really, from the intelligence I have received, as well as from the many observations I have been able to make, I find that an extraordinary proportion of madness this year has not been confined to the canine species; for the human race appears to me to have been as remarkably infected with that terrible malady.

The first particular instance of this that appeared, was in the metropolis, where all the connoisseurs of eminence were unfortunately bit by a mad architect, who infected them strongly with an elliptical phrenzy, which the learned lament they were not precautionally dipped for in the Downs, as the timely doing of it, they say, might have prevented their downing of many others in fresh water.

The next instance, I think, of its raging, was from the bite of a mad parson, who infected the brains of the whole kingdom with a very whimsical book, inasmuch, that it became fashionable for bishops, and even ladies, to be the avowed admirers of plain bawdry; for so very plain it was, that I never found a single female who was at a loss to know what the four famous stars or asterisks stood for, or even for the meanings that were enveloped with mysterious expressions, or buried in the obscurities of long dejected languages.

Another strong venom has been propagated by the bite of a mad player, which had such surprising effects, as to make the ladies find edification in the character of a bawd; and all the young snarts and bucks of the town in that of a hypocrite. This infection still rages, and would be like to rage on for ever, but that a doctor of state has prescribed for its cure.

A famous guittar-player has also infectiously shewn, that musick can produce a different effect to that which is caused by the bite of a tarantula; for he has, with wonderful success, thrummed all his sober hearers into frantical extacies. But in this species of infection has been confined to people in high life, it is expected that an effectual cure will take place with the establishment of a new fashion.

The rabble too have been seized with the madness of running after a Norfolk dwarf, who has taken his station in the five fields leading to Chelsea. But, it is imagined, this phrenzy is of a nature soon to wear out, because the ladies in particular of that respectable class are like to find but very little there for the exciting of their curiosity.

All the young parts of the fair sex that promenade this town, have been most miserably bit by the many mad caps that hang up in the shop windows of milliners, round which they gather in crouds, and are all riveted to a posture under a sun full as potent as that of rattle-

snakes over birds, and so continue fixed in attention, till they have caught the infection. This phrenzy always operates by making them extremely fantastical. They immediately grow despisers of neatness, usefulness, good sense, and sober conduct; and are continually raving about Ranelagh, Vauxhall, Marybone, the Haymarket, White-conduit house, beaux, coaches, gaue, Blon, Brussels, ruffles, ribbons, fringes, feathers, frizzles, fallals, sounces and furbelows.

A military madness has seized all the B taylor, who, from killers of lice are resolved to become the slayers of Frenchmen. From crossing their legs they are determined to be the crossers of horses; and, having hitherto been deemed less than men, they are now bent upon shewing they are more. But what may be deemed no immaterial excitement to their prowess is, that, in destroying their new enemies, they will also destroy their old ones. For as it is highly improbable the French soldiers have had a necessary recruit of linen since their total loss of it last year, they hope for the high satisfaction, in killing Frenchmen by the dozen, of destroying lice by the myriad.

Had our late westwardly winds continued to keep out our packets from Holland much longer, they probably would have occasioned the turning of all the political brains of the nation, and then half of our habitations would not have been sufficient for mad-houses. The fever of impatience was on the point of producing despair; but, just in the nick of time, the mails luckily arrived, and gave us the happiness to know there were no material news to hear.

I need not mention the usual species of phrenzy that abound in this nation, such as the madness of single people to get joined, or that of married people to get asunder. The phrenzy of old pinching misers, in scraping up money, or that of thoughtless young heirs in the squandering of it away. The lunacy that makes people hazard the security of existing tomorrow for the sake of enjoying the pleasures of to-day, or that of people's sacrificing their estates to their stewards, to live on places at court, or to enjoy at large the delights of A—r's, N—w—t, H or mother D—s's, not to mention those who buy of impostures reversions in the next world, at the price of all the blessings of this, or the thousand other instances of ever-existing madness.

That

That old wag, Shakespear, made one of his Danish grave-diggers tell Hamlet, that the people of England were all mad in his days, the truth of which they acknowledged by applauding the discovery, as our ancestors have always continued to do, with a recognition of the fact, and as we ourselves do, who are ten times madder than any of them: so frank are we in acknowledging and rejoicing in our misfortunes!

After all, if there is a pleasure in being mad, which none but madmen know, as Nat. Lee happily, and indeed experimentally, said, for I think he died in Bedlam, we certainly are in the right to believe those who tell us we are the happiest people alive, for we may allow ourselves to be the maddest of any upon the face of the whole earth.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
and great admirer,
CHRIST. CAUTIOUS.

As we think it our Duty to take particular Notice of every Discovery that tends to promote the Welfare of Mankind, or to ease the Pains of the afflicted Part of our Fellow Creatures, we shall give some Extracts from a Pamphlet lately published, and entitled An ESSAY on the Medicinal Nature of HEMLOCK, &c. translated from the Latin Original of Dr. STORCK, of Vienna.

IN shady places where the soil is rich, and near ditches, and the fences of fields and meadows, grows an umbelliferous plant, which flowers in the month of July. Its leaves, affixed to long thick hollow footstalks, are divided by various sections in the manner of sweet cicely, (*myrrhine*) into many slender wings of a blackish green colour. The stalk, which is tall, terulaceous, smooth, light, thick, hollow within, and of a diluted green colour, but variegated with red spots like a snake, rises frequently to the height of three cubits. At the top are two umbels, on which grow little white flowers, that are succeeded by seeds resembling those of anise, but somewhat whiter. The root, which is about nine inches in length, and of the thickness of a finger, is hollow when it sends forth a stalk, but till then solid. The smell is disagreeable and stinking. Sen. Morison, vol. 3, p. 290. Botanists have named this herb *cicuta vulgaris*, and, in the English language, it is called Hemlock.

Pliny writes, that the green stalks of Hemlock were eaten by many without the least injury. Ray affirms, that a person of the name of Bouille gave the root of Hemlock, to the quantity of a scruple, in malignant and quartan fevers, and preferred it to all diaphoreticks. Renealmus, in observation 3 and 4, administered a scruple, or half a dram, of Hemlock in substance, for the resolving the schirrus of the liver, spleen, and pancreas, or gave an infusion made with a dram or two of the root of it. Many officinal plaisters and unguents receive the juice of Hemlock into their composition. Excepting this, it is, however, marked with black by almost all authors, reckoned among the poisons, condemned, and of course wholly banished out of medicinal practice.

It is found plentifully every where, yet has neither any use or place in gardens, nor is at present applied to the healing cattle, much less to the curing men. Hence is it always produced in vain, and withers again without having answered any purpose. We all know, nevertheless, that nothing has been created by God, which was not designed for some good end and use.

I was determined, by these circumstances, to examine the virtues of this herb preferably to all others; and, persuantly to such intention, I consulted many of the ancient and modern writers on the subject. I found, however, in the course of my reading, that this herb had, in ancient times, been much used by external application, for the dispersing cold tumours, resolving schirruses, and mitigating the pains in cancers, and with great effect. But that, internally given, all agreed in exclaiming against it as a most deleterious poison.

The first attempt was therefore to be made in the external use. Accordingly I sewed up this herb, dried and cut, in a matras, betwixt two pieces of linen, in the manner of quilting. This matras I let remain in boiling water for some minutes; and then, having pressed out the superfluous fluid, I applied it warm to the parts affected. By this method I sometimes stopt the progress of the worst gangrenes, and procured a separation of the mortified part from the sound. To those who could not bear, on account of the disagreeable stink, and the itching produced by them, the matras that were boiled in water, I applied others boiled

boiled in milk. These they bore with ease, and did not perceive any inconvenience from them; but all, on the contrary, found then relief. In the case of a man, sixty years of age, for many years affected with the gout, I not only in a short time quieted the pains, but dissolved and dispersed the gout stones. The further consequence was, that, when the fits returned, they were neither so violent, nor lasted so long. In rheumatisms of long standing, and in the gout, I gave great ease to some patients, and wholly freed others, by the pills below described, and the Hemlock fomentation. I failed, nevertheless, of doing service to some, even by a long continued course; but I did not, that I know of, do the least harm to any. In scirrhus strumas, indurations of the glands and breasts, and very bad cancers, I saw and experienced very considerable effects. But where tumours that are inflammatory, or arise from hot humours, occur, with them such Hemlock fomentation is less proper. It may, notwithstanding, be of avail even in these cases, provided due evacuations be previously made.

Plasters, into the composition of which Hemlock enters, have also great utility in medicine, and they often resolve and dissipate what resists all others. I began from thence to doubt, whether that resolving, penetrating, discutient power, might not reside in the juice of the Hemlock. I therefore pressed out the juice from this herb, and evaporated it with a very gentle heat in an earthen vessel, to the consistence of an extract. As it would, however, have been criminal to have made the first trial of this extract on men, I gave a scruple of it, with a piece of flesh, three times a day to a little dog that was hungry. I then watched carefully what changes might be produced in him. He remained, nevertheless, well, lively, and waiting with eagerness for the piece of flesh. The second day, the same quantity being given, I found no difference in the result; nor even on the third did I perceive any bad symptom in him. Encouraged by this, I made the experiment on myself. I took morning and evening one grain of this extract, and drank a cup-full of tea after it. I attended then carefully to my regimen, that I might discover from thence, if any unusual effect was produced in my body. I continued this dose for eight days, without perceiving the least inconveni-

ence from it. I was active and strong, had my memory perfect, enjoyed a good stomach, and slept soundly. The next week I increased the dose, and swallowed then, morning and evening, two grains; nor did any thing ill or unusual happen in my body from thence. I was therefore now justified in reason and conscience to try this on others.

The fresh root, when it is cut in pieces, emits a milk, which is acrid and bitter to the taste. I rubbed a small drop of two of this milk on the end of my tongue. It presently became stiff, swelled, and was very painful, and, soon after, I lost the power of speaking. This untoward event frightened me, and gave me great apprehensions of the consequence. I recollected, however, from what I had met with in reading, that acids resist the powers of such simples, and deprive them of their virulence. I therefore washed my tongue all over with the juice of a lemon, and rubbed the end with it, after which I immediately felt great ease, the pain and tension went off, and I was able to stammer. I repeated the same a quarter of an hour after, and then began to speak more freely. The juice being thus applied several times more, at the expiration of two hours, my tongue regained its liberty, and all my fears vanished. May it not be reasonably questioned from hence, whether the strongest poison does not reside in the milk of the root? When, however, the root is dried and reduced to powder, it becomes less noxious; for I have taken a grain, or sometimes even two, of such powder, without any ill consequence.

As soon as I was certain of this, I prepared the following pills: Take of the fresh Hemlock as much as may be sufficient; press out the juice, and let it be boiled, while fresh, with a gentle heat, in an earthen vessel (often stirring it lest it burn) to the consistence of a thick extract. Let this extract be formed, with as much of the powder of the leaves as may be necessary, into a mass for pills, from which let pills be made of two grains each. If the juice be expressed from Hemlock, previously boiled for some time in a sufficient quantity of water, it will then make an extract less efficacious, but yet of some virtue. The pills may be covered with silver or gold, or sprinkled with various powders, that the disagreeable smell may be avoided.

The

The same extract may otherwise be administered in bolusses, mixtures, or any other convenient form, lest the patients may be disgusted with the continual use of the pills, and nauseate them.

In the early time of my practising this method, I always begun with the least dose, and only administered at first one pill morning and evening; on the third or fourth day I gave the same pill three times; after eight days, I began to give two pills thrice every day, and, by encreasing in this proportion, I gradually rose (if occasion required it) till I came to a dram, or a dram and a half, in the space of twenty-four hours. Though I have given these pills in a continual course for a year or two, or more, even to persons in health, I never observed any bad effects to result from it. Since then I have constantly entered on the cure with a greater dose of the pills; and, where there was an appearance of a good habit and strength, I have given at first two, three, or four pills, twice or thrice in the day. It is, notwithstanding, always best to begin with a small dose; for there are *idiosyncrasies*, in which medicines otherwise greatly innocent are hurtful. Hence, that we may incur no damage from these, and that we may gradually attain to the knowledge of the peculiar habits of such patients, it is best to proceed in the safe road. At each time that the pills are taken, a basin of tea, or of mutton broth, should be also given after them.

If the powder of the root of Hemlock be made into pills with a sufficient quantity of the mucilage of gum tragacanth, a medicine is produced of great efficacy, but which requires greater circumspection in the use of it.

The second chapter of the book consists of cases, from which we shall select the following very extraordinary one.

A woman, thirty-six years of age, had, from some unknown cause, two fistulous ulcers in the left part of her neck, which produced so many, and such extraordinary sinusses, that Mr. Haffner could penetrate with his probe to the tongue, the sternum, and, between the *oesophagus* and the *aspera arteria*, to the opposite part of the neck; and, what was more a subject of wonder, these sinusses had spread themselves through the whole thorax; for when injections were made, according to the practice of surgeons, into the fistulas, the patient felt them penetrate, in the fore part, to the bed of the

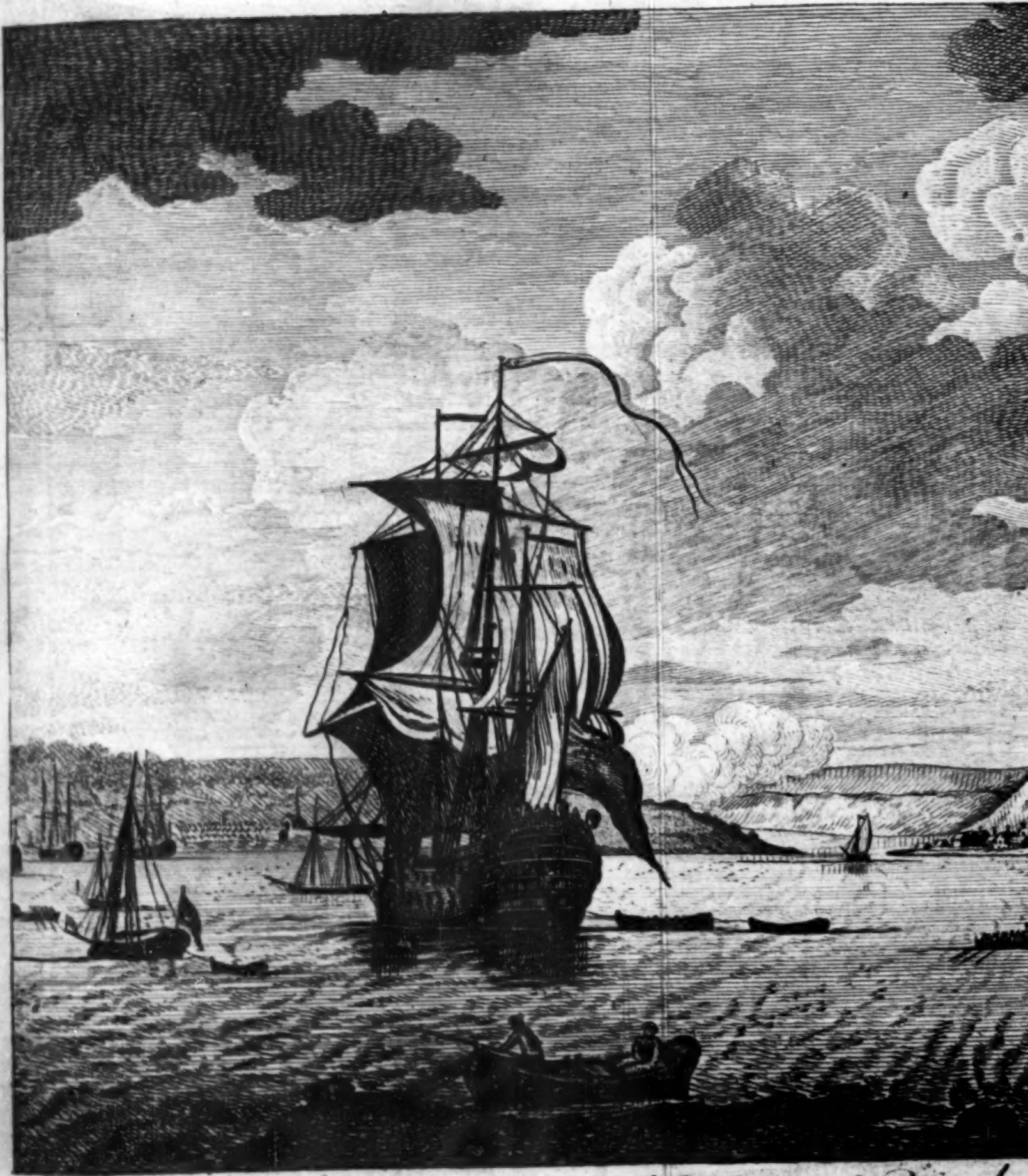
heart, and, in the hinder part, even to the loins. This was readily believed by the surgeon; for, in order to fill the sinusses, six ounces of the injected matter were, for the most part, necessary. We tried every thing that appeared plausible to us, or that the best authors had recommended in similar cases, to cure this disease; but the whole entirely failed to produce any effect: For, after barrassing the poor patient in vain for six whole months, with various decoctions, injections, fomentations, and other remedies, excessive pains came on, and her body began to be in a wasting condition. For this reason, Mr. Haffner and I resolved to try the Hemlock on this subject. We therefore applied the fomentation to the whole neck and back; Mr. Haffner injected also the fistulas and sinusses with a weak infusion of the Hemlock, twice every day. The patient took, moreover, morning and evening, six of the pills. From the very first, the pains were allayed, and the patient slept without opium, which before she had not been able to do. The third day the surgeon found that the fistulas took a less quantity of the injection. The tenth day the patient found herself well, and every thing seemed to be healing. The fourteenth day scarcely two ounces of the injection could be thrown in. The patient complained of tension in the back, heat in the sternum, and dryness in the throat. On this account I advised, that the surgeon should leave off injecting the infusion of Hemlock, and only use, in its place, the decoction of barley, thrown in by the gentlest motion. This being done, within three days after every thing was healed, and the fistulas had got firm cicatrices. This woman was detained in the hospital six weeks afterwards, and we never found the least return of her disorder.

TO illucidate the accounts in our last p. 381, 382, 383, and the subsequent advices, p. 426—431, we have presented our readers with the annexed accurate MAP of the frontiers of Hesse and WESTPHALIA, being the scene of the late actions, and which perhaps will be the theatre of yet more important transactions.

* T. A's Reply came to hand too late for this month; and, being too long to give at once, we must insert it in the two succeeding Magazines.



Bason.



A View of Quebec



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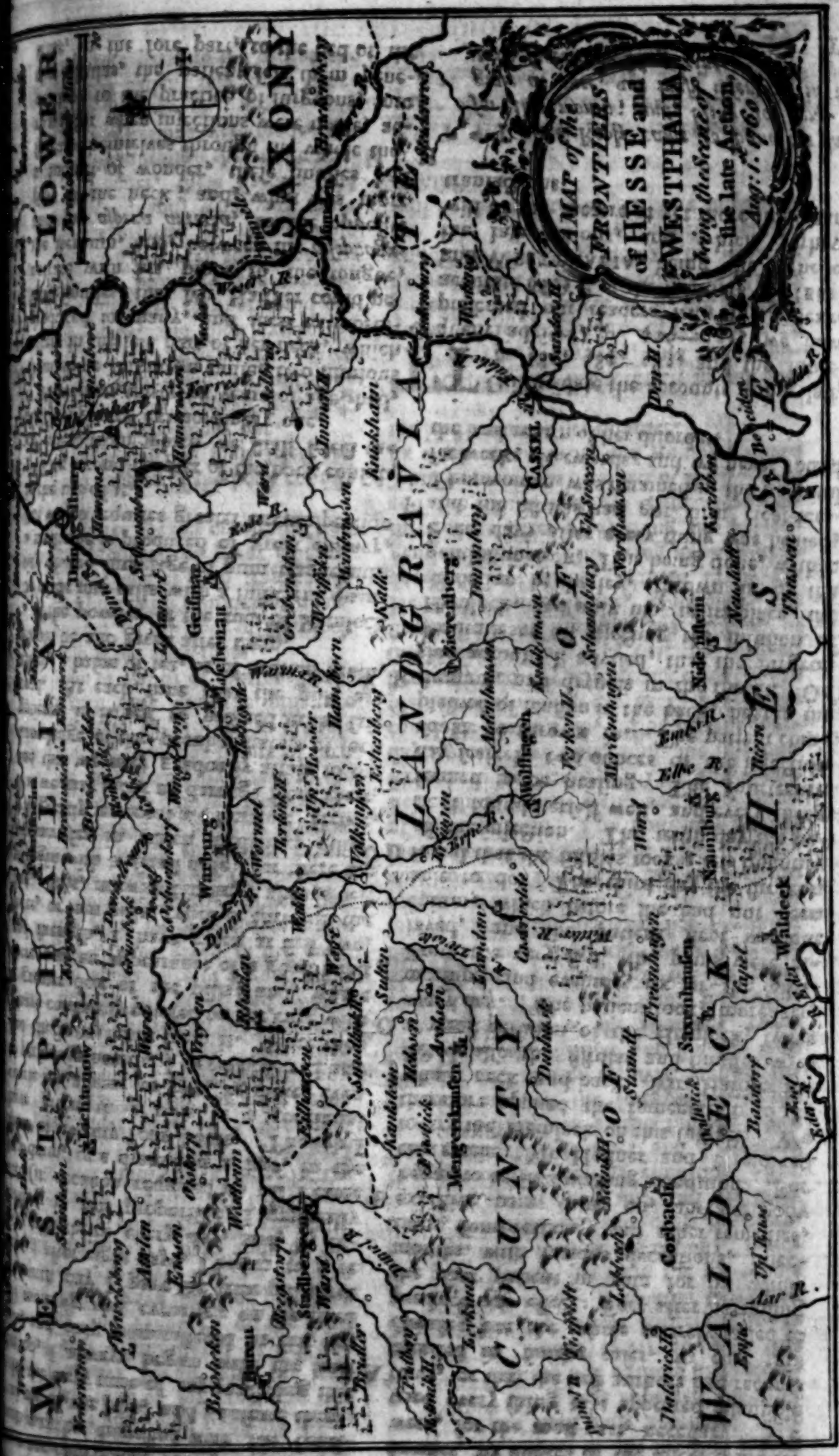
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ANALYSIS of the
FRONTIERS
of HESSE and
WESTPHALIA
being the scene of
the late Action.
Aug: 1. 1760

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 344.

FROM these resolutions we may see that the following sums are to be paid to foreigners for supporting the war in Germany, beside what must be paid to, and expended in that country by, our own troops employed in that service, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Nov. 27. Resol. 7th	447,882	10	5½
— Resol. 8th	268,874	16	8
— Resol. 9th	97,850	4	10
Dec. 17. Resol.	670,000	0	0
— 20. Resol. 1st	60,000	0	0
Jan. 17. Resol.	500,000	0	0
Feb. 11. Resol. 1st	34,333	8	0
— Resol. 2d	20,776	5	5
— Resol. 3d	52,903	19	2
Apr. 19. Resol. 1st	66,926	3	0½
— Resol. 2d	23,843	5	11
— Resol. 3d	101,096	3	2

Total 2,344,486 16 7½

And, if to this total sum we add the expence we are at in keeping a much greater number of regular troops on foot than we should otherwise have had any occasion for; the expence we are at in keeping a number of our militia embodied, and consequently in pay; and the expence we are at in transport service; we may reckon that the war in Germany now costs us above three millions sterling a year; to which we ought to add the loss sustain'd by the nation, by withdrawing such an additional number of hands from their usual labour and industry; which may be computed at a million sterling more. How this expence and loss are to be recompens'd by any success we can have in Germany, I shall leave to be pointed out by those who expect to be paid, or rewarded, for their ingenuity, and proceed to give the resolutions of the committee of ways and means.

Nov. 22, as soon as the house had agreed to the resolutions of the supply-committee, it was resolved, that the house should next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply wanted to his majesty; which committee was continued to the 14th of May, 1760; and in that time it came to the following resolutions, which were agreed to by the house on the days as follow, viz.

August, 1760.

NOVEMBER 26, 1759.

	£.	s.	d.
1. A resolution, in the usual form, for raising a land-tax of 4s. in the pound, for one year, from March 25, 1760, — — — —	2037854	19	11
A 2. A resolution, in the usual form, for continuing the malt-tax from June 23, 1760, to June 24, 1761, — — — —	750000	0	0
	2787854	19	11

DECEMBER 18.

1. Resolved, That the sum of eight millions be raised, by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4l. *per centum, per annum*; and that an additional capital of 3l. be added to every 100l. advanced; which additional capital shall consist of a lottery ticket, of the value of 3l. to be attended with like transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4l. *per centum, per annum*, to commence from the 5th day of January, 1761, for 20 years, and then to stand reduced to 3l. *per cent. per ann.* and that the said sum of eight millions do bear an interest after the rate of 4l. *per centum, per annum*, to commence from the 5th day of January, 1760, for 21 years from thence forward, and then to stand reduced to 3l. *per centum, per annum*; the said several annuities to be transferrable at the Bank of England, and to be redeemable by parliament, in the whole or in part, by sums not less than 500,000l. at one time, after the expiration of 21 years, to be reckoned from the 5th day of January, 1760, and not sooner, six months notice having been given of such payment or payments respectively; that every subscriber shall, on or before the 15th day of January next, make a deposit of 15l. *per centum*, on such sum as he shall choose to subscribe towards raising the said sum of eight millions, with the cashiers of the Bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments, on or before the times herein limited, that is to say, Ten *per cent.* on or before the 26th day of February next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 25th day of March next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 29th day of April next;—ten *per cent.*

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on or before the 31st day of May next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 3^d day of July next;—fifteen *per cent.* on or before the 14th day of August next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 16th day of September next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 29th day of October next: Which several sums, so received, shall, by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted, by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise; and that such of the proprietors of tallies and orders, made out at the Exchequer, by virtue of an act of the last session of parliament, for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of one million, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, as shall be desirous of subscribing a sum equal to the principal sum contained in such respective orders, and shall, on or before the 8th day of January next, produce the said orders, and signify such their desire to the said cashiers, shall be admitted subscribers for such sums; and that any tallies and orders, made out at the Exchequer, by virtue of the said act, shall be received, by the said cashiers, as cash, to the amount of the respective sums contained in such tallies and orders, and the interest that shall be then due thereupon, as well in making the said deposit, as in all subsequent payments; and that the tallies and orders, so received, shall be taken at the receipt of the Exchequer, and allowed, in the payments to be made by the said cashiers, for the amount of such principal sums and interest; and that every subscriber, who shall pay in the whole of his subscription, on or before the 16th day of September next, shall be allowed a discount, after the rate of 3^{l.} *per centum, per annum*, from the day such subscription shall be so completed, to the 29th day of October next.

2. That there shall be paid, for every bushel of malt which shall be made in that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, the sum of 3^{d.} and, for every bushel of malt which shall be made in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, the sum of 1^{d.} $\frac{1}{2}$, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, to be paid by the makers thereof.

3. That there shall be paid, for every bushel of malt which shall be brought from Scotland into England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, the sum of 1^{d.} $\frac{1}{2}$, and

so proportionably for any greater or lesser quantity.

4. That the said annuities and lottery be charged upon the said duties on malt, for which the sinking-fund shall be the collateral security. £. 3240000 0 0

JANUARY 17, 1760.

1. That a duty of 3^{d.} in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and a duty of 1^{d.} $\frac{1}{2}$ in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall be paid for every bushel of malt, whether ground or unground, which, having been made before the day of the commencement of the additional duties on malt, voted in this present session of parliament, shall, on or after the said day, be in the possession of any maltster or maker of malt for sale, seller or retailer of malt, brewer, distiller, innkeeper, victualler, or vinegar maker, or any person or persons in trust for them, or for their use.

2. That the monies, arising by the said duties, shall be carried to, and made part of, the fund for payment of the annuities and lottery attending the sum of eight millions granted to his majesty in this present session of parliament.

FEBRUARY 7.

1. That a stamp-duty, of 10^{s.} be charged on every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every licence for making and selling measures of capacity shall be ingrossed, written, or printed.

2. That a stamp-duty, of 10^{l.} be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every licence for making and selling weights shall be ingrossed, written, or printed.

FEBRUARY 26.

That there shall be granted and paid to his majesty,

1. For every gallon of low wines, or spirits, of the first extraction, made or drawn from any sort of drink or wash, brewed or made from any sort of malt or corn, or from brewer's wash or tilts, or any mixture with such brewer's wash or tilts, 5^{d.} over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

2. For every gallon of strong waters, or *aqua vitæ*, made for sale, of the materials aforesaid, 1^{s.} 3^{d.} over and above all other

other duties charged and chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

3. For every gallon of low wines, or spirits, of the first extraction, made or drawn from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, 1s. 3d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

4. For every gallon of spirits made or drawn, in Great Britain, from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, 8d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

5. For every gallon of low wines, or spirits, of the first extraction, made or drawn from cyder, or any sort or kind of British materials, except those before mentioned, or any mixture therewith, 6d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

6. For every gallon of spirits made for sale, from cyder, or any sort or kind of British materials, except those before mentioned, 1s. 1d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

7. That, for the encouragement of the exportation of spirits drawn, or made, in Great Britain, the like drawbacks and allowances be made, under proper regulations, upon the exportation of rectified spirits drawn, or made, in Great Britain, as are now payable upon the exportation of home made raw spirits.

8. That, for the farther encouragement of the exportation of spirits drawn, or made, in Great Britain, an additional drawback, or allowance, of 24l. 10s. per ton, be paid and allowed, under proper regulations, upon the exportation of all such spirits.

9. That there shall be granted and paid to his majesty, for every gallon of single brandy, spirits, or *aqua vite*, imported from beyond the seas, over and above all other duties payable for the same, 1s.

10. That there shall be granted and paid to his majesty, for every gallon of brandy, spirits, or *aqua vite*, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported from beyond the seas, over and above all other duties payable for the same, 1s.

11. That the said several additional duties shall stand appropriated, and be applied, to the same uses and purposes, respectively, as the present duties on spiri-

tuous liquors are now applicable and appropriated unto.

MARCH 3.

1. That the 3l. *per centum* annuities, amounting to 6,600,000l. together with the additional capital of 15l. added to every 100l. advanced towards the said sum of 6,600,000l. amounting to 990,000l. granted *anno* 1759, be, with the consent of the several proprietors, added to, and made a part of, the joint stock of 3l. *per centum* transferable annuities at the Bank of England, consolidated by the acts 25, 28, 29, and 32, of his present majesty's reign, and the charges and expences, in respect thereof, be charged upon, and paid out of, the sinking-fund, until redemption thereof by parliament, in the same and like manner as the annuities, consolidated as aforesaid, are paid and payable; and that such persons, who shall not, on or before the 20th day of June, 1760, signify their dissent in books to be opened at the Bank of England for that purpose, shall be deemed and taken to assent thereto.

2. That all the monies that have arisen since the 5th day of January, 1760, or that shall and may hereafter arise, of the produce of the subsidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandizes imported, or to be imported, into this kingdom, and the additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate, which were made a fund for payment of 3l. *per centum per annum*, at the Bank of England, on 6,600,000l. borrowed by virtue of an act 32 Geo. II. towards the supply of the year 1759, as also on the additional capital of 15l. added to every 100l. advanced towards the said sum of 6,600,000l. amounting to 990,000l. shall be carried to, and made a part of, the fund commonly called the sinking-fund.

MARCH 31.

1. That all duties charged upon rum, or spirits, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of his majesty's sugar-plantations, imported into Great Britain, be drawn back upon the re-exportation thereof.

2. That an additional drawback, or allowance, of 3l. 3s. per ton, be allowed upon the exportation of spirits drawn, in Great Britain, from melasses, over and above all other drawbacks and allowances payable thereupon.

APRIL 28.

1. That so much of the act 12 Geo. I. chap. 12, as relates to the additional

number of 100 hackney-chairs therein mentioned, be continued for, and during, such farther time as any former act, relating to the licensing of hackney-coaches or chairs, or any part of such former act, shall be in force.

2. That the several clauses in the acts of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, of queen Anne, and of the 1st of king George I. relating to the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities, of the commissioners for licensing hackney-coaches and chairs, &c. be continued for, and during, such farther time as any other part of the said acts, relating to the licensing hackney-coaches or chairs, shall be in force.

APRIL 29. That the act 12 Anne sess. i. chap. 16, for making sail-cloth, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

MAY 13. That, for raising the sum of one million, granted to his majesty towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, and also the sum of 500,000l. in part of the supply granted to his majesty for naval services, the sum of 1,500,000l. be raised by loans, or Exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament; and such Exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereon, on or before the 25th of March, 1761, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner, as Exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment — 1500000 0 0

2. That there be issued and applied the sum of 2,602,706l. 9s. 9d. out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly call'd the sinking fund, — 2602706 9 9

3. That the sum of one million be raised by

loans, or Exchequer-bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament, 1000000 0 0

A Brought from p. 393, 2787854 19 11
P. 394, 8240000 0 0

Total of the provisions made by the committee of ways and means, — 16130561 9 8

B Excess of the provisions made by this committee, above what was granted by the committee of supply, — 626997 13 10½

Though this excess be much greater than usual, yet it may probably be exhausted by the 240,000l. granted by way of premium to the subscribers upon the eight million loan, and by the deficiencies in the other grants; but it is to be hoped, that it will be sufficient for both these purposes, and, consequently, that in the next session's supplies we shall have no such resolution as the above-mentioned first resolution of May 6.

And, to save trouble to your inquisitive readers, I shall give them the following state of the whole of our national debt, as it stands at present, as it may now be authenticated in a manner not to be disputed.

E The national debt, as it stood Jan. 11, 1760, according to the state thereof made up at the Exchequer, in order to be presented to parliament * 90365586 3 1½

F New debt, contracted by the resolutions of Dec. 18, 1759, above mentioned, — 8240000 0 0

Ditto, contracted by the resolutions of May 13, 1760, above mentioned, — 5102706 9 9

G Navy debt, as it stood Dec. 31, 1759, presented to parliament, Feb. 14, 1760, after deducting the million granted towards the payment thereof, by the above mentioned first resolution of the committee

tee of supply of Dec-
ember 7, 1759*, —

3784861 17 0

107493154 14 11½

To which add the debt charged upon the civil-list revenue, and provided for by a tax upon salaries and pensions payable out of that revenue, by the act 13 Geo. I. chap. 2. —

1000000 0 0

£. 108493154 14 11½

For, though this debt be charged upon the civil-list revenue only, and, consequently, not reckoned among the debts charged upon the publick revenue, yet it is properly a national debt, because almost the whole of the civil-list revenue is raised by taxes upon the people; and, if there were no such tax upon, or deduction from, those pensions and salaries, they might be reduced, at least to the amount of that deduction; consequently the civil-list revenue itself, and the taxes for raising it, might be reduced.

In this account I have likewise stated the money charged upon the sinking-fund by the above resolution of May 13, because at Christmas last there was but 541,071l. 9s. 11d. † paid off of the 2,150,000l. that had been charged upon it towards the supply of 1759†; and there was then likewise remaining, unpaid off, some part of the 2,491,848l. 5s. that had been charged upon it towards the supply of 1758†; consequently we cannot suppose that any part of the sum

charged by the said resolution upon the sinking-fund, has been as yet paid off.

This account I have purposely stated, because I have found it generally supposed, by those who never made any calculation, that the national debt now amounts to above 120 millions sterling; whereas it would not much exceed that sum, even though we should carry on the war for the next year at the same expence we do at present; and even that sum would not be near such a national debt as Lewis XIV. of France left that nation charged with at the time of his death, if what Mr. Voltaire says be true; for he has told us, that the national debt of France then amounted to 4500 millions of French money, according to the value of their coin as it stood in 1750, which makes, at the then-current course of exchange, about 202 millions sterling. But it is to be hoped that we shall take a more honest and just method for paying off and discharging our national debt, than that which was taken by the regent of France after the death of Lewis the Great, as the sycophant and slavish subjects of France continued to call him, notwithstanding his having left their country so deeply involved in debt, and notwithstanding such multitudes of them were utterly undone by the method which the regent was forced to take for discharging it, which was really worse than a clean sponge, because it involved a number of people in the calamity, who had never got any advantage by serving the government, or by trusting their money in the government-funds, and threw monstrous sums into the pockets of those who, generally speaking, were of all others the least deserving.

[To be continued in our next.]

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.

Continued from p. 334.

THIS dilemma would have confounded almost any man, except the king of Prussia; but he presently thought of an expedient, which was that of giving us hopes of being able to protect the electorate of Hanover against any invasion from France, without being at the expence of forming any offensive confederacy or alliance; and this he did by his declaration to oppose, with all his force, the entrance

of any foreign troops into Germany. This, indeed, would have been of itself sufficient for the protection of Hanover against France, if we could have trusted to it; but there was no trusting to it without entering into a new defensive treaty of alliance with his Prussian majesty; and this was a measure of the most dangerous consequence, unless resolved on in concert with the courts of Vienna and Peterburgh;

* See, before, p. 278 and 340.

† See, before, p. 231, and Lond. Mag. for 1759,

p. 418. ‡ See, before, p. 231, and Lond. Mag. for 1758, p. 443, 444.

burgh; for, otherwise, we certainly ran a great risk of throwing these two courts into a confederacy with France; in which case Prussia, instead of protecting Hanover, would himself stand in need of a greater protection from us than, in all human probability, it could be in our power to give.

What measures were taken for persuading the courts of Vienna and Peterburgh to approve of this new alliance with Prussia, or whether any such measures were taken, is not as yet publicly known; but certain it is, that from this time we gave over all thoughts of forming any offensive confederacy against France. A new defensive alliance with Prussia was concluded, and on the 16th of January, 1756, signed at Westminster, by the Prussian minister, Mr. Michell, and by the earl of Hardwicke, the earl of Granville, the duke of Newcastle, the earl of Holdernesse, and Henry Fox, Esq; This treaty was as follows:

"Whereas the disputes which have arisen in America, between the king of Great-Britain and the most Christian king, the consequences whereof become more and more critical, give room to apprehension for the publick tranquillity of Europe; his majesty the king of Great-Britain, elector of Brunswick-Luneburgh, &c. and his majesty the king of Prussia, elector of Brandenburg, &c. being attentive to so interesting an object, and equally desirous of preserving the general peace of Europe, and that of Germany in particular, have been pleased to concert together the measures which may most effectually contribute to so desirable an end; and for that purpose they have authorised their respective plenipotentiary ministers, viz. &c. which, after having reciprocally communicated to each other their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

Article I. There shall be, between the said most serene kings, a sincere peace, and a reciprocal friendship, notwithstanding any disturbances which may arise in Europe in consequence of the above-mentioned disputes; in pursuance whereof, neither of the contracting parties shall attack or invade, directly or indirectly, the territory of the other; but, on the contrary, they will on each side use all their endeavours to prevent their respective allies from undertaking any thing against the said territory in any manner whatever.

Art. II. In case that, contrary to expectation, and in violation of the tranquillity which the high contracting parties mean to maintain by this treaty in Germany, any foreign power should cause troops to march into the said Germany, under any pretence whatever, the said high contracting parties shall unite their forces, in order to oppose the entrance, or passage, of such foreign troops, and such violation of the peace; and to preserve the tranquillity in Germany, according to the object of the present treaty.

Art. III. The high contracting parties do expressly renew all the treaties of alliance and guaranty which actually subsist between them, and, namely, the treaty of defensive alliance, and of reciprocal guaranty, concluded at Westminster, between their Britannick and Prussian majesties, the 18th of November, 1742; the convention made between their said majesties, at Hanover, the 26th of August, 1743; and his Prussian majesty's acceptance of that of his Britannick majesty's guaranty, of the 13th of October, 1746.

Art. IV. The present treaty shall be ratified by his majesty the king of Great-Britain, and by his majesty the king of Prussia; and the letters of ratification, in due form, shall be delivered, on each side, within the space of one month, or sooner if possible, to be reckoned from the date of the signature of the present treaty.

In witness whereof, &c.
(L. S.) HARDWICKE, C.
(L. S.) GRANVILLE, P.
(L. S.) HOLLES NEWCASTLE.
(L. S.) HOLDERNESSE.
(L. S.) H. FOX.

To this treaty there were added a secret and separate article, and a declaration, which were signed the same day, and by which was regulated (as will, perhaps, by some people be said, not much to our honour) the old dispute between Prussia and us, relating to some Prussian ships which in the last war had been seized and condemned by us, as having French property on board. These ships his Prussian majesty had then reclaimed; and, upon our refusing to restore them, he had stopped payment of the residue of the Silesia loan, which, by the treaty of Breslau, he had undertaken to pay. By this new treaty the dispute was accommodated upon these terms; that we should pay him 20,000*l.* by way of damages for these ships, which till now we had always contended to have been

been justly seized and condemned*; and that, upon receipt of this money, he should order payment of what remained due upon the Silesia loan. Accordingly our parliament, upon this treaty's being laid before them, on the 11th of May, 1756, granted 20,000*l.* for this purpose; and, on the 14th of June following, Mr. Michell, the Prussian minister, notified to our secretary of state, by order of his Prussian majesty, that the principal and interest of the said loan would be paid in a few days, and that part of the money was then already lodged in the Bank for that purpose.

Notwithstanding the opposition that had been made in parliament to the treaty with Hesse-Cassel, and the popular clamour that had been raised against any continental connection, yet this treaty with Prussia met with little opposition, either within doors or without, probably because it was not certainly known but that it was negotiated and concluded in concert with the courts of Vienna and Petersburg; but, as it contained a fresh guaranty of Silesia to the king of Prussia, those who considered the attachment of the former of these two courts to the recovery of Silesia, and the necessary connection there was between them for the sake of their mutual defence against the Turks, presently judged, that this treaty had been concluded by us without the privity, consent, or approbation, of either; consequently, that it would of course dissolve our recent treaty with Russia, and might, perhaps, throw both these courts into the arms of France: And this judgment was soon confirmed by the event; for the Russians declared themselves free from the treaty they had made with us, and refused to accept of the 100,000*l.* that had been granted to them by our parliament in pursuance of that treaty. But the court of Vienna went still further; for, under pretence of their being in danger of an attack from Prussia, they presently entered into a negotiation with the court of Versailles; and a treaty of neutrality, together with a defensive alliance, were soon concluded between these two courts; both of which were signed at Paris on the first of May 1756. This treaty of neutrality was, in substance, as follows:

"The differences between his most Christian majesty and the king of Great-Britain, concerning the limits of their respective possessions in America, seeming

more and more to threaten the publick tranquillity, his most Christian majesty, and the empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who equally desire the unalterable duration of the friendship and good understanding that now happily subsist between them, have thought it necessary to take proper measures for that purpose.

To this end the empress-queen declares and promises, in the most solemn and binding manner, that she will not, either directly or indirectly, take any part in the above differences, in which she is now no way concerned; but, on the contrary, she will observe an exact and perfect neutrality during the whole time of the war that may be occasioned by the said differences between England and France.

His most Christian majesty, on his part, far from desiring to engage any other power in his private quarrel with England, reciprocally declares and promises, in the most solemn and binding manner, that he will, on no pretext or reason whatsoever, attack or invade the Low-Countries, or any other kingdoms, states, or provinces, under the dominion of her majesty the empress-queen; as, likewise, neither directly nor indirectly injure her possessions or rights; which her majesty the empress-queen doth in the same manner promise with respect to the kingdoms, states, and provinces, of his most Christian majesty."

And the defensive treaty was, in substance, as follows:

"Be it known, to all whom it doth, or may, in any wise concern, that his most Christian majesty, and her majesty the empress-queen, having concluded a convention, or act of neutrality, with a view to hinder the flames of war from spreading, and disturbing the harmony and good understanding which now happily subsist between them.

His most Christian majesty, and her majesty the empress-queen, persisting in so salutary views, and desiring to strengthen more and more, and to perpetuate, the bands of the most sincere friendship and perfect union, have thought it necessary to add to the above neutrality a treaty of friendship and union purely defensive, and no ways tending to the prejudice of any other power, with the sole view of establishing peace on a more solid foundation in their respective kingdoms and estates, and of contributing, as much as lies in their power, to the maintaining of the general tranquillity. To this end they authorized

* See Lond. Mag. vol. xxi. p. 603. vol. xxii. p. 4, 53, 113.

authorised, &c. who agreed upon the following articles :

1. That there shall be a sincere friendship and union between them.
2. The treaty of Westphalia, and other treaties, are renewed.
3. The empress-queen guaranties all the French king's dominions in Europe, the present war between England and France only excepted.
4. The French king guaranties the queen's dominions, without exception.
5. Both parties shall employ, in concert, their good offices to prevent a threatened invasion of the dominions of either.
6. and 7. settle the quota of troops to be reciprocally furnished, the case of the present war between England and France only excepted.
8. Both parties, in concert, to invite the accession of other powers to this treaty, which is purely defensive.
9. The ratifications to be exchanged in six weeks."

This is the whole of the treaty ; and we may see that the empress-queen took great care not to give any colour of offence to England ; but I must observe, that it was very impudent in the French ministers, to say that his most Christian majesty was far from desiring to engage any other power in his private quarrel with England, when it was so generally known, that they were at that very time soliciting, with all their might, both the Spaniards and the Dutch, to engage in their quarrel with England. 'Tis true, they did not solicit the empress-queen to engage in their quarrel with England, because, as she had no naval power, she could give them no assistance in that quarrel ; but this very treaty was, probably, designed in order to furnish her with a pretext to attack the king of Prussia, in case he should attack, or assist Hanover in attacking, the French army in their march to, or upon their invading, that electorate : And this became the more probable from what happened very soon after the conclusion of this purely-defensive treaty ; for the court of Vienna began presently to march several bodies of their troops from distant provinces into Bohemia, under pretence that the king of Prussia had begun to assemble an army in Silesia, and upon the Northern frontier of Saxony ; consequently, if his Prussian majesty had marched with the greatest part of his army to oppose the entrance of the French into Germany, for which they had been preparing ever since

the preceding summer, the Austrians would have been ready to have attacked him in Silesia, or perhaps, in conjunction with the Saxons, to have marched against his capital city of Berlin itself.

If we did not foresee, we could not now avoid seeing, the dangerous consequence of our having concluded a new defensive alliance with Prussia, without any concert with the courts of Vienna and Petersburg ; but still the case was not desperate : We were not sure that the house of Austria would attack Prussia in case he should assist us in the defence of Hanover ; for, though it might be made a pretence, it was far from being a good reason, as their alliance with France was only defensive, and Prussia's assisting us in the defence of Hanover could not properly be called an attack upon France, so as to bring into existence the *casus fœderis* between the courts of Vienna and Versailles : Or, if the court of Vienna should make use of such a slim pretence for attacking Prussia, we were not sure that it would be assisted in such an unprovoked attack by Russia ; for there was no alliance between Russia and France, and the alliance between Russia and Vienna was only defensive, which could lay the former under no obligation to assist, if the latter should be the aggressor. Consequently, if neither Russia, nor any other power in Europe, did assist, we had a pretty equal chance to have been able to stand it against the united force of Austria and France. Even this would have been engaging ourselves in a continental connection which we could not but expect to find very heavy ; but, as the chance was not, in all human appearance, against us, it could not be said to be absolutely inconsistent with the political maxim then set up by that I have called the British party*.

For this reason, if we had really nothing in our view but the defence of the electorate of Hanover, one would think that the whole address of the British and Prussian ministers, and particularly the ministers of that electorate, ought to have been directed to such measures as might prevent France or Austria's being joined by any other potentate in Europe. What measures were taken by the British or Hanoverian ministers for this purpose, is not as yet known ; but it is certain that very different measures were pursued by the king of Prussia. Whether he, or the house of Austria, first began the marching of fresh bodies of troops towards the confines

* See Lond. Mag. for 1759, p. 654.

confines of Saxony, is a fact that has been disputed, and is not yet certainly known: But this is certain, that he was the first who publicly took the alarm; for on the 24th of July, Mr. Klingraff, his minister at Vienna, demanded, by his order, a private audience of the empress-queen, which was granted him on the 26th, when he demanded, amicably and by way of éclaircissement, in the name of the king his master, what was the tendency of the armaments and military preparations making by that court, and whether they might not some way concern him, which, however, he could not imagine, as he did not know that he had given the least occasion for them: To which her imperial majesty answered, "That in the present juncture she had found it necessary to make armaments, as well for her own defence, as for that of her allies, and which did not tend to the prejudice of any body." This answer the king of Prussia was pleased to think so vague, as to require a more precise explanation; therefore Mr. Klingraff, by his order, presented a memorial, on the 20th of August, representing that the king, his master, was acquainted with the offensive projects which the two courts had formed at Petersburg; that he knew they had engaged to attack him together, unexpectedly, the empress-queen with 80,000, and the empress of Russia with 120,000 men; that this design, which was to have been put in execution in the spring of the year, was deferred till the next spring, on account of the Russian troops wanting recruits, their fleets mariners, and Livonia corn to support them; that, if the empress-queen desired peace, he required of her a clear and formal declaration, consisting of a positive assurance, that she had no intention to attack the king, either that year or the next; but that he should look upon any ambiguous answer as a declaration of war.

It must be confessed, that this demand was conceived in terms a little too peremptory; for, in private life, even a just demand, when made in threatening terms, will be rejected with contempt by any man of true spirit, who has a regard for his character. However, the empress-queen presently returned for answer, That his majesty the king of Prussia had already been employed, for some time, in all kinds of the most considerable preparations of war, and the most disquieting with regard to the public tranquillity, when, on the 26th of last month, that

prince had thought fit to order explanations to be demanded of her majesty upon the military dispositions which were making in her dominions, and which had not been resolved upon till after all the preparations which his Prussian majesty had already made, as was known to all Europe; that therefore she might have declined giving explanations, as she undoubtedly had a right to form what judgment she pleased on the circumstances of the times; and that it belonged to none but herself to estimate her dangers; that, nevertheless, she had given explanations, and had made a declaration so clear, that she could never have imagined that it could be thought otherwise; that this memorial was such, both as to the matter and the expressions, that she would find herself under a necessity of transgressing that moderation she had prescribed to herself, were she to answer the whole of its contents; but yet that, in answer to it, she was pleased that Mr. Klingraff should be further acquainted, that the informations which had been given to his Prussian majesty, of an offensive alliance against him, between her majesty and the empress of Russia, as also all the circumstances and pretended stipulations of the said alliance, were absolutely false and forged; and that no such treaty against his Prussian majesty did exist, or ever had existed*.

This soft answer to such a menacing memorial was really, in some measure, a departure from that haughtiness which for ages has been imputed to the house of Austria, and, consequently, is a proof that the court of Vienna intended, if possible, to prevent any attack from Prussia for that year at least, as it was too late in the year, either for the French or Russians to advance to their assistance; but, as it contained no explicit answer to the Prussian demand, with respect to their not attacking him either that year or the next, this neglect was probably designed to provoke him to begin the attack, as in his said memorial he had threatened. If they could have put off the attack for that year by any sham negotiation, they would have been better prepared for withstanding it; and, if he had next year begun the attack, it of course would have given them a fair pretence to call for the assistance of their allies, and even of the empire itself.

This answer was therefore a very artful one; and, if the king of Prussia was not before determined, it could not fail of throwing

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* See Lond. Mag. for 1756, p. 480.

throwing him into some perplexity; for, supposing him certain of being attacked the next year, yet it was a question, which is still not easy to be determined, whether it was most prudent in him to begin the attack, or to wait for it. If we consider the circumstances of the Prussians and Austrians in the year 1756, by themselves alone, and without regard to their alliances, the question admits of no difficulty; the king of Prussia got many advantages by beginning the attack, especially by beginning it in the manner he did: But, if we consider them with regard to their alliances, it may be doubted whether the consequences of his beginning the attack did not overbalance all the advantages he could reap from it. The distinction which his Prussian majesty made, between the first aggression and the first hostility, was a very proper distinction; but there is another distinction, with regard to defensive alliances, which he did not seem to attend to so much as it deserved; and that is, Whether it be, or be not, the particular interest of an ally, to perform his engagement. In the first case an ally may resolve to perform his engagement, and may even think himself obliged to do so, though his ally committed the first hostility, because he will consider who it was that committed the first aggression, and will be very apt to call even an innocent action by that name: But, when an ally has no particular interest of his own to direct him, he will be very apt to overlook the most manifest, the most unjust aggression; and, if his ally commits the first hostility, he will conclude that he is no way obliged, by his defensive alliance, to give him any assistance.

In this respect the circumstances of the house of Austria and those of the king of Prussia were widely different: The allies of the former, that is to say, France, Russia, and Saxony, had every one of them a particular interest of their own in performing their engagements to that house; the French, because they could not otherwise defend themselves against the superior power of England, at sea and in America; and the Russians and Saxons, because they were both jealous of the overgrown power of the king of Prussia, especially as, by his former conduct, he had shewn, that he had courage and ambition enough to prompt, and knowledge and wisdom enough to direct him, to make the best use of the power he was possessed of: On the other hand, the king of Prussia had no allies but England and Hanover; and he could not but know,

that there was a great party in England, who thought that our late defensive alliance with him was, in many respects, directly contrary to our own particular interests. By beginning the attack, and committing the first act of hostility, he had reason, therefore, to conclude, that he would unite Austria, France, Russia, and Saxony, against him; and that England, if directed solely by its own particular interest, would overlook every aggression he complained of, (none of which could be said to be manifest) and would, from his committing the first act of hostility, consider itself as free from any obligation to assist him; and, consequently, that he could expect no assistance from any ally but Hanover, which, if unsupported by England, could give him no effectual assistance.

Thus, from any thing publicly known, there seems to be great reason to conclude, that it would have been most prudent for the king of Prussia to avoid, with the utmost care, beginning hostilities, and to have endeavoured to divert the storm, with which he was threatened, by negotiation: And consequently, from his known prudence, we must suppose, that he had some very substantial reasons for a contrary conduct, which have not yet been made known to the world; for, upon the receipt of this last answer from the court of Vienna, he immediately issued orders for his troops to prepare for a march; and on the 28th of August he caused to be communicated to the Saxon minister at Berlin the design he had resolved on, to make his troops take the *transitum innoxium*, or harmless passage, as it is called in Germany, through that electorate, with a declaration that this passage was to cause no alteration in the friendship and good intelligence subsisting between the two courts. The very next day his minister at Dresden applied to that court for leave to take this passage, which was granted in writing as soon as asked; but before this written passport could arrive at the frontier, or, indeed, before it was asked, the Prussian troops had actually entered the territories of Saxony; for, on the 29th, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick summoned the magistrates of Leipzig to provide quarters for the Prussian troops under his command, and allowed them but one hour, at most, to take their resolution; and about the same time was published his Prussian majesty's manifesto, or declaration of his motives for entering, with his army, to the electoral estates of Saxony.

[To be continued in our next.]

An Account of the Manners, Genius, Hospitality, &c. of the Native IRISH PEASANTS; in a Letter from a Gentleman who a few Years since went to Ireland with a Friend, to take Possession of a large Estate there.

I HAVE observed that the Gentlemen of fortune and education, in all the different countries through which I have passed, are pretty much the same, scarce differing in any thing but their language, and, perhaps, some small variation in the fashion of their cloaths; but the Peasants of every country have ten thousand customs peculiar to themselves: These are the loose wildnesses of nature; the other, the confined regularities of art. Hence it is, and from a peculiar delight I take in observations of this nature, that, during the residence of a whole summer in the remote country parts of Ireland, where the lower rank have as yet received scarce any tincture of the manners, habit, customs, or language, of Britain, my principal amusement was, to remark the particular bent and genius of that class of people, who are mostly illiterate and uninstructed, having nought but honest instinct for their guide. To me their manners seem to be as much original as their language; and, as you are a professed lover of simplicity and nature, some little account of them may not, perhaps, be disagreeable to you.

From the air of similitude that runs through their persons, and their features, we may probably conclude, that they are an unmixed, original race of people. They are generally tall, well-built, patient of hunger, thirst, and hardship, to admiration; and are remarkable for the finest teeth, and the most wholesome, ruddy complexions that, perhaps, any country produces. This, probably, is owing to their vegetable diet, their poverty obliging them to a continual abstinence from all kinds of meats. They are a singular exception to the ancient rule, *Sine Cerere & Baccho friget Venus*; for they are remarkably amorous upon a diet of potatoes and milk, or many times potatoes only, with a little sale, and a draught from the next clear stream. Whether this proceeds from any peculiar ingredient in the original frame of the constitution of that people, from the climate, or from the nature of their food, I know not; but I think the last the most probable conjecture. In that part of the country in which I have been, that is, the Western province, the Peasants have lived, from immemorial, upon potatoes; and yet

there is not a stronger, lustier, healthier, people in the world. The scurvy is a disorder unknown among them; nor are they ever infected with any of the nasty cutaneous diseases which are frequent, and almost habitual, to the Peasants of other countries, whose general diet is coarse bread, made of barley or oats. From this established and long-tried experiment we may very justly conclude, that the potato is the finest and best root, for the use of man, that any country can produce.

From the amorous disposition of these people's tempers, which breaks out, upon all occasions, in an excess of awkward complaisance to their females, (who are generally handsome, if not a little too masculine and indelicate in their limbs) may probably proceed the universal passion that prevails among them for Poetry, Musick, and Dancing, after their own rustick fashion. Here one may meet Shepherds singing pastorals, of their own composition, to some real, not imaginary Mistress. Every village has a Bagpiper, who, every fine evening, after working-hours, collects all the young men and maids in the village about him, where they dance most chearfully; and it is really a very pleasing entertainment, to see the expressive, though awkward, attempts of Nature to recommend themselves to the opposite sex. I have often diverted myself with finding out, from their significant looks and gestures, a Prude or a Coquette amongst the girls, and a Coxcomb or a Fop among the young fellows; and to see all the affectation of the drawing room practised by these uncouth rusticks on the green.

When a matrimonial compact is agreed, a cow and two sheep are generally the portion of the maid, and a little hut, and a potato garden, all the riches of the man. Here the woman always retains her maiden-name, and never assumes the surname of her husband, as is generally practised in other countries. I have been informed, that this is owing to a custom they had among them, in ancient times, of marrying for a year only, at the expiration of which term the couple might lawfully part, and engage elsewhere, unless they should chuse to renew their agreement for another year: By this means, if there was any mutual liking at meeting, both parties were continually upon their guard to oblige each other, that an inclination of living together might still be

kept alive on both sides. The woman, therefore, who might, if she chose it, have a new husband every year of her life, always retained her own name, because, to assume a new one with every husband, would create infinite confusion: And this custom, as to the name, is retained to this very day. At their weddings they make a great feast, which is the only time of their lives, perhaps, that they ever tasted meat, or any kind of strong liquor. Upon these occasions, one of the sheep, at least, is consumed, and the other is sold to purchase a barrel of a kind of very bad ale, which they call, in their language, *beeben*, and a corn-spirit, called *usquebaugh*, or *whiskey*, which very much, in its taste and qualities, resembles the worst London gin. With this they for once carouse, and make merry with their friends. They are, indeed, at all times, great pretenders to hospitality, as far as their abilities will permit; whence they have this universal custom among them, that in all kinds of weather, when they sit down to their miserable meal, they constantly throw their doors open, as it were, to invite all strangers to partake of their repast. And, in the midst of all their poverty, cheerful content so perfectly supplies the want of other enjoyments, that I verily believe they are the happiest people in the world. In the midst of very hard labour, and what, to an Englishman, would seem pinching necessity, they are ever cheerful and gay, continually telling stories, while at their work, of the ancient giants of that country, or some such simple tales, or singing songs in their own language; and in the wildness of their notes I have often found something irregularly charming. As these are always of their own composition, I concluded they must be quite original in their thoughts and manner, as the authors are all illiterate, and understand no other language, whence they might borrow either; and I imagined it would be no bad way to discover the genius, as well as abilities of the people, by observing what turn they generally gave their poetical performances. I was in some measure able to get over the difficulty of understanding their language by the assistance of a very agreeable young lady, who understood the Irish tongue perfectly well; and she has often sung, and translated for me, some of their most popular ballads. The subject of these is always Love; and they seem to understand poetry to be designed for no other

purpose than to stir up that passion in the mind. As you are a man of curiosity, I shall present you with one attempted in rhyme, as a specimen of their manner; which take as follows:

A *A Translation of an Irish Song, beginning, Ma ville slane g'un oughth chegh khune, &c.*

B LESS'D were the days, when, in the lonely shade,
Join'd hand in hand, my love and I have stray'd,
Where apple-blossoms scent the fragrant air,
I've snatch'd soft kisses from the wanton fair.

B Then did the feather'd choir in songs rejoice:
How soft the cuckoo tun'd her soothing voice!
The gentle thrush with pride display'd his throat,
Vying in sweetness with the blackbird's note.

But now, my love, how wretched am I made,
My health exhausted, and my bloom decay'd!
Pensive I roam the solitary grove;—

C The grove delights not—for I miss my love.

Once more, sweet maid, together let us stray,
And in soft dalliance waste the fleeting day,
Through hazle-groves, where clustering nuts
invite,
And blushing apples charm the tempted sight.

D In awful charms secure, my lovely maid
May trust with me her beauty in the shade.
Oh! how with sick'ning fond desire I pine,
Till my heart's wish, till you, my love, are mine!

Hence with these virgin fears, this cold delay!
Let Love advise—Take courage, and away!
Your constant swain for ever shall be true,
O'er all the plain shall never love one, but you.

E To understand many of the beautiful and natural turns of thought in these lines, you must be informed, that wild apples and nuts, which the woods yield spontaneously in that country, as in ours, are the choicest present Lovers make to their Mistresses, who generally carry the wild

F apples about them as a perfume: They are therefore very natural images to be introduced in their poetry. The time of the year also when the Lover, in this song, tells us he was happy with his Fair One's presence, and the interval that passed between that and his addressing her to renew

G the intercourse, are poetically described. The liberty he took, of snatching soft kisses as they sported, is supposed to be the occasion of her displeasure. This, though not plainly expressed, is poetically insinuated in the fifth verse, where, to remove her apprehensions, he tells her, that the dignity of her beauty is a sufficient protection for her from all attempts of rudeness. He presses her, therefore, once more to wander with him in the pleasing shade that had been so often the scene of his

his former happiness; and, to entice her to go with him into that sweet retirement, he tells her, that the nuts in clusters hang upon the boughs; and the apples, which were only in blossom when last they walk'd together, were now blushing ripe, to tempt her as she passed. Hence we may collect, that it was about autumn, that is, four months after the falling out, that he attempts this reconciliation, which, upon his assuring her of his eternal constancy, and there being no reply, we are left to imagine was happily effected.

Your, &c. M. N. M.

*Observations on the TRADE carried on by
FLAGS of TRUCE.*

New-York, May 19, 1760.

THE trade carried on from these Northern colonies in flags of truce, and which a formidable fleet has been industriously employed to obstruct, has long been the subject of conversation, and frequently of warm disputes; the natural consequence of all debates on those points with which interest is closely connected. But, as in conversation, especially when men are warmed, truth has not so fair a chance of being displayed to advantage, as when the arguments are fixed by the pen, I have long wished that some one, capable of setting so extensive and interesting a subject in a clear light, would take it up, and by making a fair state of the matter, and putting together what may be said on both sides of the question, assist the judgment of the unprejudiced.

I am convinced this would be doing a thing very agreeable to the publick at this time, and therefore I doubt not but I shall be pardoned the attempting what has been so long neglected by those who are better qualified.

The Northern Merchants are apt to think themselves hardly dealt with in this, that all the Governors on the Continent have granted flags of truce, knowing that they were demanded solely for the purpose of carrying on this trade, while most of the Governors of the islands make use of all their influence to condemn every flag brought into their governments, except those granted by themselves; which seems an attempt, not so much to prevent, as to monopolise, this trade. Thus, say these continental Merchants, we are to be robb'd of 300,000*l.* at once, by following a trade which we had reason to suppose lawful, if we may be allowed to judge from the almost general encouragement given it by

the King's Governors; and, besides, are obliged to give up a profitable trade to the islands, who bear no part of the burthen of the war, and feel none of its inconveniences. Another hardship they complain of is this, that one court in one province acquits, and another condemns, flags of truce. How, say they, shall we regulate our conduct, if the law is one thing in one colony, and another in another? At this rate, we may soon expect, when flags of truce can no longer satisfy the avarice of those employed against them, that our vessels going to Jamaica will be condemned at Antigua, and those going to Antigua, at Jamaica. It is true, upon an appeal these sentences would be reversed; but, if our goods should be appraised at a low rate, or sold for a trifle, and the country so set against us, that we could get no securities in order to take them at the appraisement, or money to purchase them, we must be inevitably ruined, and the appeal will not be worth the prosecution. This, say they, is our case at Jamaica, where the hand of rapine is daily enriched with our spoils.

But, to treat this subject properly, we must consider how the nation in general is affected with this trade. The interest of Philadelphia, New-York, and Jamaica, is by no means to be separately regarded. We are now engaged in an expensive war; and the bringing it to a happy conclusion will probably fix the happiness of an extensive empire, with all its colonies, for many years; and therefore no particular considerations ought to come in competition with those of obliging the enemy soon to agree to reasonable terms, and of supporting ourselves under the burthen of the war: And therefore, if this trade has any tendency to advance or obstruct these ends, we should give ourselves no trouble about the other arguments, brought either against it, or in its favour.

So that it is not without reason that its opposers found, on this, their principal objections, as,—That it supplies the enemy with the conveniences and necessaries of life, and takes from them only what otherwise, during the war, would be perfectly useless, since, by our success, they have long ago been deprived of all opportunity to export or import any thing themselves:—It supplies them with provisions, and by that means enables them to fit out privateers:—It furnishes them with a great deal of money, allowed, on all hands, to be the sinews of war.

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These three are all the material objections I have heard made against this trade; and it must be allowed, that, at first view, they seem to carry great weight with them; but it will be necessary to take a nearer view of the matter, and of the state of things between the French and us.

The war, we all know, began by the encroachments of the French on our colonies. This alarmed the people of Great-Britain, who apprehended their North-American trade in danger; a trade which employs more hands at home than any other whatsoever. Upon the declaration of war, one of their principal objects was the destruction of the French trade, and the protection of their own. In this they succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectation. How greatly they were assisted in this by the American privateers, I need not say. The Dutch then stepped in, to support the almost ruined trade of the French: But this the nation had spirit enough to put a stop to; for it would have been ridiculous to have suffered another to snatch from us the game which we had been at so much pains to run down.

Things being in this situation, and our islands hardly able to support the consumption of sugar in their mother-country, (though they ever indulgent, is content to pay more for them than they will fetch in any other country) it naturally followed, that sugars rose to a very great height in Europe, and fell proportionably in the French West-Indies. The Gentlemen there, used to a luxurious way of living, could not brook the shifts they were driven to. They wanted many of the conveniences, though none of the necessities of life; for, to the poor in that country, cloathing is hardly necessary; and the rich are seldom so ill provided, but that they might wear their old cloaths for seven years together, without surrendering their estates for a new coat; and, for provisions, it is well known to all acquainted with that country, that, if they set about it, they can have a quicker, and more plentiful supply, of their own growth, than any other country whatever. Upon this the French open a trade by the permission of flags of truce; our Governors encourage them; our Merchants embrace the opportunity with joy; numbers of vessels and seamen are employed; a prodigious quantity of British manufactures are sent them, and many other things, from this country, seldom exported before; and returns are made in a valuable com-

modity, which, at a low computation, is worth, in Europe, three times the prime cost.

From this simple state of well-known facts it will appear how little there is in the first objection, and that nothing can more contribute to support us, under the burden of war, than the advantages of this trade. How greatly Britain in particular is benefited thereby, must appear on an examination of their custom-house books, from the vast increase of their exports, within these two years, to New-York and Philadelphia. That the advantages accruing to the French are not comparable to those we receive, must appear by what is already observed, that their sugars produce three times their prime cost (if I said six times, I should be nearer the mark) at foreign markets; and also from this important consideration, that they consume all we send them, except the article of cash, which I shall by and by consider; whereas we export 9-10ths of what we receive from them.

In answer to the second objection, I shall only observe, that the enemy need not any of our provisions to enable them to fit out privateers; for, as our West-India trade must necessarily pass near their coasts, they who can support themselves at home can always make a shift to victual a privateer for a fortnight, in which time they are pretty sure of meeting with one of our provision-vessels; and the high price of provisions at home is a great encouragement to, and must necessarily multiply the number of, their privateers. This reasoning is verified by experience; for Martinico, to which no flags have been sent, sends out a much greater number of privateers than Hispaniola, from whence few have failed since this trade commenced. I am, however, far from justifying Merchants in sending provisions in their flags of truce. There is a law against it, which, though we should allow it to be partial and injurious to trade, they ought, in my opinion, by no means to violate; and those who suffer for the breach thereof should only blame their own imprudence, and bear their punishment in silence. Subjects may, and ought to remonstrate against laws that are found pernicious, but should never be allowed to break them with impunity. Whether it would not be better to permit the exportation of provisions, than suffer so valuable a trade to be lost, deserves the serious consideration of our superiors.

I come now to the last objection, That it furnishes the enemy with money, allowed, on all hands, to be the sinews of war: To which I answer, that a hundred weight of sugar, which will pay a freight, and produce three guineas at a foreign market, is worth more, to a trading nation, than the same sum in gold and silver; and, if the hundred weight is bought for one guinea at Hispaniola, though by that means we add one sinew to the French force, it must add two to our own, of the same strength. This trade must then be an advantage to us, (tho' all the French sugars should be purchased for cash) as certainly as that two is more than one. But, when we consider that six tenths of the sugar are purchased with British manufactures, three more with the produce of the colonies, and only one tenth with cash, the advantage is ten times greater, or as twenty to one.

In short, it will be evident, to whoever considers this matter coolly, that we ought to look upon this trade as a voluntary surrender to us of the whole French part of Hispaniola during the war; for, of what other benefit is it to its mother-country, than that of enlarging its trade, and increasing its naval power? and what other advantage to us is the conquest of Guadalupe? Will any one now say, that Great Britain ought not to embrace such a valuable branch of trade, as that of transporting to every part of Europe the produce of Hispaniola, and the immense gains that so profitable a traffick must yield, especially since by it they find employment for thousands of their manufacturers at home?

The reader will perceive I have not sought for arguments, but only put together such as are obvious; otherwise, it would be easy to display the advantages of this commerce in a variety of other lights. I hope, however, enough has been said, to demonstrate that this trade is very advantageous to the nation in general, and that, consequently, it deserves all possible encouragement. It, perhaps, would be much more advantageous to those who are at present unhappily engaged in it, if I could prove it equally advantageous to the islands of Jamaica, Antigua, and Providence, to suffer the Northern Colonies to share with them in what they seem resolved to reserve to themselves; but this is out of my power.

Having consider'd this matter altogether in a national light, I beg leave to answer

one objection made by several honest people among ourselves: It is this, That the trade in flags of truce, and to Monti Christi, but especially the latter, by carrying off a great quantity of gold, tends to depreciate our currency. But that it will have a contrary effect, will appear, if we consider that one half of our trade consists in importing European commodities, most of which are paid for by remitting cash, or bills of exchange. Now, if the Merchant, instead of sending cash immediately, is enabled to pay his debts by sending a less sum to Monti Christi, the difference is so much saved to the colony; or, if the Merchants of Great-Britain and Ireland, who have shared largely in the profits of this business, give us bills to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds, in order to purchase the produce of the Monti-Christi trade, and by that means reduce the exchange from 175 to 162½, it is plain our currency is risen, by this means, in that proportion. That this is really the case, is well known. It must be allowed, that the Monti-Christi trade is not so advantageous as flags of truce, as in the first case we export more cash, and, besides, must divide those profits with the Spaniards, which in the latter we keep to ourselves. Hence arises another argument in favour of the flag-of-truce trade; for, as the Monti-Christi trade is indisputably legal, while it continues so, common prudence will direct us to permit the other, and of two good things to chuse the best; and those who call them evils must allow trucing to be the least, since the enemy is supplied with the same commodities by both.

The advantages of this trade being thus evident, in whatever light they are viewed, we have the greatest reason to stand amazed at the obstruction given to it by a whole squadron of his Majesty's Navy. All I shall say on this head is, that, if the — has acted thus without orders, he has made a most daring attempt to deprive the nation of one of their most valuable acquisitions during the course of this war; and, as he has but too well succeeded in this mischief, he will, doubtless, by a discerning Ministry, be called to a severe account for his conduct: But, if he has, either by threats or bribes, attempted to influence the Judge of the Admiralty, and by that means converted a Court of Justice, instituted for the protection of our property, into a sanctuary for piracy and robbery; and he and the Judge be not punished

punished in an exemplary manner, but are suffered to enjoy, unmolested, their unjust gains; it will be such a reflection on the nation, as will almost obscure the glories of the memorable 1759.

Curious EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. LI. Part I. Continued from p. 351.

A Letter from Edward Delaval, M. A. and Fellow of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge; to Mr. Benjamin Wilton, F. R. S. containing some Electrical Experiments and Observations.

SIR,

I Send you a few electrical experiments and observations, and desire your opinion how well they establish a convertibility, I believe hitherto unnoticed in many substances, from conductors into non-conductors of the electric fluid.

I have filled several small glass tubes with the dry powders of calcined metals, viz. ceruss, lead ashes, minium, calx of antimony, &c. Into each end of every tube I put a piece of iron wire, which communicated with the calx, and fasten'd them with wax: So that the electric fluid, not being able to escape by means of the glass, must either pass through the calx, or not at all. Upon hanging one of the wires, bent for the purpose, to the electrified bar, and holding the other in my hand, I observed that no electric matter did pass the calx, the snaps issuing all the while from the bar, or from that wire which was in contact with the bar*.

Animal and vegetable solids also, when reduced to ashes, and interposed in the same manner between two pieces of wire, do, I find, as effectually intercept the electric stream, as the metallick calces.

From these experiments you see, that animal, vegetable and metallick bodies, though such known conductors of the electric fluid while in their entire state, are easily changed into resistors or non-conductors of it.

I was led to attempt this change from its having been observed, that dry mould would not conduct the electric fluid: And from thence I suspected, that one class of the non-conductors must owe its property to an electrical virtue that would be found to reside in the calx, or earth of the chymists, after it is divested of the unctuous inflammable matter, which con-

stitutes another of the chymical principles, called sulphur; in like manner as this sulphur is constantly found highly electrical in all bodies where it abounds in a solid form, viz. resins, wax, &c.

These experiments appear to verify my supposition; for all the above-mentioned substances, which were thus changed into non-conductors, consist either wholly, or in a great measure, of earth freed from the unctuous inflammable particles; the metals not being calcineable without a degree of heat that must dissipate all their sulphur, as is evident from their not being reducible again into their metallick form without the admixture of some unctuous matter; and the same dissipation of their sulphur must take place in the animal and vegetable substances, before they become white ashes.

I shall not at present attempt an account why bodies consisting of either of these substances separately are electric, though it appears to me deducible from some doctrines of Sir Isaac Newton; but only propose a thought concerning the reason why these two principles, calx and sulphur, which are known to unite in the composition of almost all bodies, should, notwithstanding they are electric when separate from each other, be yet found non-electric when united in one body.

It must be remembered, that there is a remarkable and well-known opposition in the electrical effects of these two classes; the earthy one (as glass and stones) electrifying *plus*, and the sulphureous one, *minus*. Does it not seem then a thing to be expected, in a body compounded of both, that the opposite powers of these ingredients should counterbalance and destroy the effects of each other, and the body in which the positive and negative ones equally prevail, become neutral, or non-electric?

I have not scrupled to rank those known positive electrics, glass and transparent stones, under that class of bodies which consists of calx, or earth; because all vitrifications must proceed from previous calcinations, and all calces may be vitrified in the focus of large burning-glasses. The transparent stones also consist of little more than pure earth, free of the least mixture of oil, if we may judge of others by the chymical resolution of crystal.

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* Since I wrote this letter, I have been informed, that part of this first experiment, relating to metallick calces, has been made before, by Dr. Watson. See the note Phil. Trans. vol. xiv. p. 107.

There is another process, natural and without fire, which is supposed to destroy the sulphureous substance of metals, viz. when they are corroded, and moulder in the open air. Accordingly, with the same apparatus in which I tried the calcinations by fire, I examined the common rust of iron, and flake-white, which is the rust of lead, and find them equally converted into non-conductors in the open air.

That this change, in metals particularly, is not owing to, or promoted by, the circumstance of mere pulverization, is evident, not only because the above-mentioned calces are equally strong electricks when formed into hard masses with a thin paste of flour and water, and afterwards dried, but most clearly because the finest filings or powders of metals conduct as readily as the entire substances do. I have glass tubes armed as above, and filled with the preparations called powder of tin, &c. which conduct as well as a wire when it is not discontinued.

But, notwithstanding this change will not succeed in metallick substances upon mere pulverization, yet it seems to follow in most other hard bodies.

Having dried a piece of Portland stone, I found it conducted perfectly well; but upon powdering, and sealing it up in one of the tubes with the wire ends, as above, it became a perfect resister, or non-conductor, like the metallick calces.

I have tried the same experiment on a variety of other bodies, particularly gum arabick and allum; and have reason to believe it will succeed in all bodies that can be pulverized in the mortar.

These last experiments seem to confirm Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine of a *medium* surrounding all bodies, which you have applied to the solution of electrick phenomena, and are very analogous to the experiments you made with a *chain*, in order to shew that the resistance to the passage of the electrick fluid may be increased by increasing the number of surfaces.

Another very extraordinary means of making this change in bodies which abound in calx, or earth, is by fire; not by the intense one that calcines, but by a moderate heat; their most perfect resistance, or non-conducting property, being when their heat is just tolerable to our hands.

I have some of the same Portland stone, wrought into plates nearly as thin as window-glass, which I heat to a proper degree, and then coat on both sides with metal, in order to make the Leyden ex-

periment. When the stone is hot enough to singe paper, it conducts as perfectly as when cold; but, on cooling a little, it begins not to conduct, and affords small shocks, which gradually increase in strength for about ten minutes; at which time it is about its most perfect state, and remains so near a quarter of an hour: After that time the shocks gradually decrease as the stone grows cooler, till at last they quite cease, and it returns to its conducting state again: But this state appears before the stone is quite cold.

B Experiments of this kind succeed in all bodies abounding in calx, or earth, as stones, dried clay, wood when rotten or burnt in the fire till the surface becomes black.

Among other substances, I tried a common tobacco-pipe, part of which, near the middle, I heated to a proper degree, and then applied one end of it to the electrified bar, while the other was held in the hand; and I observed that the electrick fluid passed no farther along the pipe than to the heated part.

To these changes, brought about with sudden violence, I must add the universal change going on in all animal and vegetable solids, as they are growing dry. Not only their ashes resist the passage of the electrick fluid, but they of themselves arrive at this state while yet hard and entire; and that much sooner than one would imagine; for I have bones and hard wood that perfectly resist the passage, tho' yet capable of yielding a bright flame, but scarce a visible smoke: So that, besides an evaporation of their moisture, but a partial progress can have been made in the discharge of their sulphur.

F I submit to your judgment how much this convertibility may contribute to a farther knowledge of the laws of electricity. — I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
Old Palace-Yard, EDW. DELAVAL.
March 15, 1759.

G RULES and MAXIMS for promoting MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Addressed to all the Widows, Wives, and Spinners, in England.

THE likeliest way, either to obtain a good husband, or keep one so, is to be good yourself.

Never use a lover ill whom you design to make your husband, lest he should either upbraid you with it, or return it, afterwards; and, if you find at any time

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an inclination to play the tyrant, remember these two lines of truth and justice :

*Gently shall those be rul'd who gently sway'd ;
 Abject shall those obey who haughty were obey'd.*
 Battle of the Sexes.

Avoid, both before and after marriage, all thoughts of managing your husband. Never endeavour to deceive or impose on his understanding ; nor give him uneasiness, (as some do very foolishly) to try his temper ; but treat him always, beforehand, with sincerity, and afterwards, with affection and respect.

Be not over sanguine before marriage, nor promise yourself felicity without alloy ; for that's impossible to be attained in this present state of things. Consider, beforehand, that the person you are going to spend your days with is a man, and not an angel ; and if, when you come together, you discover any thing in his humour or behaviour that is not altogether so agreeable as you expect, pass it over as a human frailty ; smooth your brow ; compose your temper ; and try to amend it by cheerfulness and good nature.

Remember always, that, whatever misfortunes may happen to either, they are not to be charged to the account of matrimony, but to the accidents and infirmities of human life,—a burthen which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed : Therefore, instead of murmurs, reflections, and disagreement, whereby the weight is rendered abundantly more grievous, readily put your shoulder to the yoke, and make it easier to both.

Resolve, every morning, to be good-natured and cheerful that day ; and, if any accident should happen to break that resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with every thing besides,—and especially with your husband.

Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it will ; but much rather deny yourself the trivial satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risque a quarrel, or create a heart-burning, which it is impossible to know the end of.

Be assured, a woman's power, as well as happiness, has no other foundation but her husband's esteem and love, which, consequently, it is her undoubted interest, by all means possible, to preserve and increase.—Do you, therefore, study his temper, and command your own ; enjoy his satisfaction with him, share and soothe

his cares, and with the utmost diligence conceal his infirmities.

Read frequently, with due attention, the Matrimonial service ; and take care, in doing so, not to overlook the word Obey.

A In your prayers be sure to add a clause for grace to make a good wife ; and at the same time resolve to do your utmost endeavours towards it.

Always wear your wedding-ring ; for therein lies more virtue than is usually imagined.—If you are ruffled unawares,

B assaulted with improper thoughts, or tempted in any kind against your duty, cast your eyes upon it, and call to mind who gave it you, where it was received, and what passed at that solemn time.

Let the tenderness of your conjugal love be expressed with such decency, delicacy, and prudence, as that it may appear plainly, and thoroughly distinct from the designing fondness of a harlot.

C Have you any concern for your own ease, or for your husband's esteem ?—then have a due regard to his income and circumstances in all your expences and desires ; for, if necessity should follow, you run the greatest hazard of being deprived of both.

Let not many days pass together without a serious examination how you have behaved as a wife ; and if, upon reflection, you find yourself guilty of any foibles or omissions, the best atonement is, to be exactly careful of your future conduct.

In the Reflections of a Portuguese upon the Memorial of the Jesuits, lately published, the Author thus proves their Attachment to their own Interests, even in the lowest Dealings.

F “ I Grant you that the father general might dissemble these things out of prudence, and flatter himself that no one, not immediately concerned, would take the trouble of examining into them, or turning over heaps of old papers buried in the archives : But why was he so imprudent (God forgive him for it!) as to fix on Rome for examining the cardinal of Saldanha's edict concerning the commerce of the Jesuits, and to attempt to deceive the pope, under whose eyes, and under those of the whole Roman people, they now carry on a trade as extensive and lucrative as it is scandalous and sordid.
 G To begin with the article of wine, They sell it, not only by wholesale, but by retail, having to that end taverns which belong

belong to them. What is more, to extend their traffick therein as much as they can, they buy the grapes before-hand of the poor husbandmen, by advancing them money, or corn, in the winter, when those necessitous people are forced to sell for whatever they can get. I myself, when I was at Rome, in my excursions to Frascati, Monte Porzio, Marino, Albano, &c. have often been an accidental witness of the monopoly; and I remember having sometimes met sixty, or more, carts loaded with barrels full of grapes purchased by the Jesuits in the above manner.

Likewise, myself, and several of my companions, some of whom are now at Rome, and others returned here, were witnesses that cacao, coffee, sugar, china, chocolate, linen, lace of all kinds, tobacco, snuff, silk, velvet, cloth, Indian quilts, &c. were sold in the professed houses of the Jesuits in that city. This we are sure of, because we ourselves frequently bought many of those things of them; and several cardinals, princes, and persons of distinction, can testify the same, if they please. One of our countrymen, a gentleman of note, laid out near 200 crowns, in linen, counterpoints, and china-ware, in the professed house, in December, 1757; and a French lady did the same, in the same month, as will appear by the books of father Carvaglio, cashier of the magazine and commerce of Portugal, whom I, and all Rome, know perfectly well.

The pope, and the father general, cannot be ignorant of the trade that is carried on in the apothecary's shop in the Roman college, notwithstanding the prohibition so often published, forbid the regulars to sell medicines, and particularly in contempt of that of Benedict XIV. in his edict of the 13th of July, 1756, in which, speaking expressly of the Jesuits, he forbids them to sell any sort of medicament, simple or compound, prepared or not prepared, &c. And yet it has been reckoned and proved, that the apothecary's shop of this college vendis yearly near 3000 lb. of Theriaca, at double the price that other apothecaries sell it.

You will not wonder at my knowing all these things, if you consider how long I lived at Rome; but you will perhaps be surprized, though I assure you it is fact, that they have reached the ears, if I may so say, of all Lisbon, and that the king himself is not ignorant of them. I my-

self have learnt things here, which I never so much as heard of at Rome. I knew, indeed, that the Jesuits keep a shop in their seminary, in which they sell hardware, stockings, stuffs, cloth, and many other things, which they say are for the use of their collegians; and I know too that they sell there, during Lent, a kind of loaves called *Maritozzi*, and, the whole year round, common bread to many of their devotees: But I did not know an artful trick of theirs, which is, that on certain days of great solemnity, when the bakers of the city are forbid to heat their ovens, the Jesuits bake in their seminary, and get a considerable profit by it, that being then the only place where new bread can be had. All this dirty, vile, mechanick traffick does not surprise me after what I saw done at Tivoli, where a poor woman came to the noviciate house of the Jesuits for three pennyworth of cheese, and was served with it, in my presence, as readily as if she had gone to a chandler's shop."

After proving the Jesuits to be greatly concerned in the exchange, to keep a publick bank at Rome, &c. the author proceeds thus. "Not only all this is known, but also that the Jesuits get much greater profits than the secular merchants, because they have greater advantages in buying and transporting their goods; they enjoy several exemptions from taxes, have fewer expences to pay for warehouse-room, clerks, &c. and, which enhances their gains more than all the rest, because they sell their wares dearer than other people, under pretence of their being better. An indisputable proof of this last article is, that their bills of exchange bear a higher price than those of other merchants, as I myself experienced, when, complaining to the fathers Cabral and Carvaglio, one day that I took a bill of exchange of them, that Belloni, and other bankers, allowed me a 12th *per cent.* more than they did upon the bills I drew, and a 20th or a 23d *per cent.* more upon those I took, they answered, "There is a great difference, Sir, between the bank of the company and the banks of seculars: These last may fail, but that of the company never can." This is their language to every body, and the good-natured world believes it: But, my friend, it is so far from being true that the bank of the Jesuits cannot fail, that it actually did fail at Seville, in the year 1645, for 450,000 ducats; and the failure was

judged fraudulent, because it was found to have been premeditated long before, as appears from the juridical proceedings on that occasion, and from the original letters of father Peter de Avilla, then provincial of Andalusia, annexed to those proceedings. It was premeditated, with a design to defraud the parties interested, though so enormous a robbery could not possibly be committed without entirely ruining a great number of families. Whoever would know how great is the industry of the Jesuits, and with what ease they trample upon the holy laws of nature, of Christ, and of the church, need only read the abstract of this process, which has been printed several times.

The best was, that these reverend fathers, in hopes of getting their cause laid before an ecclesiastical court, where they knew they could best exercise their subtilties, and avail themselves of several pretended immunities, insisted that their bank ought to be looked upon as church property: But the king and his council treated them as they deserved, looking upon them as real traders, and, as such, subject to the judgment of the secular magistrates, to whom his majesty referred them. The venerable Palafox, in his above-mentioned letter to the pope, complains of this infamous fraud in these words:—The populous city of Seville weeps: The widows of Andalusia, the minors, orphans, distressed virgins, honest priests, and seculars, cry out that they have been deceived by the Jesuits, who, after plundering them of upwards of 400,000 ducats, and spending them either for their own uses, or at law, are become bankrupts. These fathers having, to the great scandal of all Spain, been accused and convicted of fraud herein, (for which any but a Religious would be punished with death) insisted that, as ecclesiasticks, they were entitled to the immunities of the church, and appointed their own trustees: But at length, the cause being laid before the royal council of Castile, it was decided, that the Jesuits, having trafficked and carried on trade like laymen, were to be looked upon as laymen, and, as such, to be judged by lay judges. This unhappy multitude of ruined people now sue the Jesuits for their money, their means of sustenance, their portions, their H patrimonies, in the secular courts of justice, grievously complaining, and branding them with the name of fraudulent bankrupts.—

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Now come to that glorious part of our happy constitution, which relates to the power our parliaments have over ministers of state*. The great misfortune which the people in all absolute monarchies are exposed to, proceeds from the nature of mankind. Every man, from the king to the beggar, is actuated by two very different, and often opposite, sets of passions or affections, which, with lord Shaftesbury, I shall call the publick and private affections: The former lead to the happiness of mankind, and of the society to which we belong: The latter lead only to the happiness of the individual, and ought always to be subordinate to the former; nay, must always be so, in order to obtain the end they are designed for. This subordination every man ought, every wise man will, even for his own sake, preserve in every part of his conduct; but few, very few men are able to do so: Our private affections are so strong, their influence so immediate, that those publick affections, by which we should chiefly be governed, are overwhelmed and borne down by the torrent; and, as a man's private affections grow the stronger, the higher he is exalted in life, either by birth or by chance, the less able he is to preserve this subordination.

This is generally the case of all sovereign princes, and their ministers or favourites; and kings who have the absolute power, or what we call the prerogative, of appointing the ministers of state, are more particularly exposed to this misfortune: All those who have access to such a sovereign make it their business to find out his chief governing passions or affections; and, when they have discovered them, they employ their whole address in flattering those passions and affections, especially if by flattering them they can indulge any private affection of their own. By this flattery even those passions which are of a publick nature, and in themselves highly commendable when kept within due bounds, may be converted to the ruin of the state, and consequently to the ruin of the sovereign himself, in which ruin the parasitical ministers are usually most justly involved.

The courage and ambition of Charles the 12th of Sweden was probably exaggerated, by the flattery of his ministers,

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* See, before, p. 339.

to such a height, that it had very near ruined his country, and was the cause of his own death, as well as the condemnation and execution of his prime minister; and the unfortunate James the 1st of England was another instance of a like effect produced by a like cause. He had two governing passions which were both of a publick nature, and both highly commendable, if they had been kept within due bounds, and properly directed. A desire to propagate an opinion which we think right, and to persuade every man to be of the same opinion, is a passion planted in the human breast, which has been of great service to mankind, and is highly commendable when confined to the means of reason and argument, the only effectual means by which any opinion can be propagated. This was certainly one of that prince's governing passions; but he had the misfortune to be of that religion which has adopted the sacerdotal maxim, that creeds, or opinions, may be established by human laws, and propagated by rewards and punishments; a most ridiculous, as well as tyrannical maxim, for belief no way depends upon the will: By bribery a man may be induced, or by the fear of punishment compelled, to profess being of an opinion he is far from being convinced of, or to abjure an opinion he thinks demonstrably right; but notwithstanding such profession, or abjuration, as *Hudibras* says, "He's of his own opinion still." Consequently the annexing of rewards or punishments to opinions tends only to propagate hypocrisy and dissimulation; a practice which it is not, surely, the interest of mankind to establish.

A desire to promote the happiness of the society we belong to, by the encouragement of trade and commerce, is likewise a passion of a publick nature, and, without doubt, extremely commendable when properly directed. This, likewise, was one of that prince's governing passions; and yet, by means of these two passions, he was, by the flattery of his ministers, led into such measures as brought this nation into the utmost danger, and ended in the ruin of him, and, I wish I could say, of all his sycophant ministers. By means of the first of those passions he was, by these ministers, advised to shew favour chiefly to those who declared themselves Roman Catholics, or promised in a short time to do so; and by means of the last of those two passions

he was, by the flattery of some, and perhaps treachery of others, of his ministers, advised to suspend, by his own sole authority, the penal laws against Papists, and to grant, by proclamation, a general toleration for Papists as well as Dissenters, under pretence that it would encourage our trade and commerce, and greatly increase our manufactures.

These recent examples I have chosen, from many that are to be found in history, for shewing, that even the publick affections or good qualities of a sovereign may, by the art and flattery of ministers, be made to produce effects of the most dangerous consequence; and that therefore it is necessary, even for the sovereign, as well as the people, to have a legal constitutional check upon the conduct of ministers,—an independent and impartial tribunal for enquiring into their conduct, and for making them answerable for the advice they give, nay, even for the advice they neglect to give, to their sovereign. Such a tribunal we have by our constitution established in the most perfect form that was ever invented by the art of man.

The people, by their representatives in parliament, are the enquirers into the conduct, and the prosecutors by impeachment, of all our ministers of state, if upon such enquiry they find cause, and a sufficient proof, for a prosecution: Nay, even when there is a deficiency of proof, if there appears to be a sufficient cause, they may punish by bill. But, as popular assemblies are liable to be influenced by faction, or a groundless popular clamour, which in all countries is apt to mistake accidental misfortunes, or human frailties, for crimes, therefore, in all prosecutions by impeachment, our house of peers are the only judges; and, even in prosecutions by bill, that house must concur before the bill can be passed into a law.

Thus, whilst our parliaments continue to be independent and uninfluenced, either by corruption or fear, no guilty minister can hope to escape punishment; no innocent man can apprehend being condemn'd; and no sovereign, who has a regard for our constitution, or even for himself, will endeavour to prevent a parliamentary enquiry, or any way to influence a parliamentary prosecution, because a free enquiry and prosecution are the best means he can have to discover the fidelity and capacity of his ministers, as well as their guilt or innocence. Whilst he gives full scope

scope to a parliamentary enquiry and prosecution, he can never, by our happy constitution, be loaded with the blame of any publick misconduct, or national misfortune: Such a prosecution is the floodgate by which the torrent of the people's resentment is directed into its proper channel, and can then overwhelm only his ministers; but, if he does not quickly open the floodgate, the torrent soon gathers strength enough to surmount or break through its banks, and often carries headlong the sovereign, as well as every one who endeavoured to stop its natural and constitutional course.

This, king Charles the 2d had been fatally taught by the example of his unfortunate father, all of whose misfortunes were originally owing to his protecting Buckingham against the resentment of the people, and the prosecution actually begun against him in parliament: This was so recent an example, that it could not be forgot by his majesty; and he was wise enough to give it a due consideration. He knew that there was a very general popular resentment against his chancellor, the earl of Clarendon; and he was too well acquainted with the nature of mankind, not to know that such a popular resentment, whether well or ill founded, was what a minister's enemies or rivals would endeavour to take advantage of: But the misfortune was, that the two chief causes of this popular resentment reflected upon his own conduct, as well as that of his chancellor. These were,—the sale of Dunkirk to the French,—and the marriage with the infanta of Portugal, which engaged us in a sort of war with Spain.

As to the sale of Dunkirk, I have already shewn, that the chancellor was the chief and first adviser of it, and that it was manifestly against the interest of England*; and, as to the Portugal marriage, it is certain that he was, by most people, supposed to be the chief adviser of it. If the Portugal ambassador had published memoirs, as well as d'Estrades, we might, perhaps, have now had an authentick proof of his being so: Nay, even by his own confession it appears, that he was the first the king advised with upon the subject, and that the treaty might probably have been broke off if he had not advised against it. Then, as to the interest of the nation, I will say in general, that, considering the growing power of France at that time, and the declining power of

Spain, it was not our interest to oppose any increase of power to the latter. It was, indeed, very much the interest of France to prevent Spain's being able to reduce Portugal again under its dominion; and for this reason the court of France promoted this marriage with all their might; which of itself alone should have been a strong reason, with any English minister, for being against it. *Times Transactions* should, in every such case, be our maxim. Besides, as we had a very great and beneficial trade both with Spain and Portugal, it was against our interest to disoblige either, by interfering in the war at that very time carrying on between them.

These were general reasons against this fatal marriage, and the king's circumstances in particular made it still more imprudent. If his marriage with the infanta of Portugal did not involve him in an open war with Spain, it certainly laid him under an indispensable obligation to assist Portugal. His ministers could not be ignorant what popular contempt and ignominy his grandfather, James the 1st, had exposed himself to by not assisting more powerfully his daughter, the queen of Bohemia. Could those ministers expect that the grandson would not expose himself to the same contempt and ignominy, should he allow his wife's mother and her two infant sons to be driven out of their kingdom? Could they expect that the scanty revenue they had proposed to be settled upon the king would enable him to support a war? Or could they expect that the parliament would cheerfully furnish the expence of a heavy war, which the king had involved himself in by marrying a Papist, and a war in which the nation had otherwise not the least call to engage? The very advantages which Portugal offered in consideration of the marriage, should, in the king's circumstances, have been an argument against it; for, supposing the 500,000*l.* to have been paid in ready money, which, though offered, could hardly be expected, yet that whole sum must have been presently laid out in erecting a mole at Tangier for the security of shipping, and extensive fortifications for defending the place against the Moors; and in fortifying the harbour and island of Bombay; after which the king would have had two additional garrisons to maintain, without any certainty that the parliament would increase his settled revenue, which was, before, greatly deficient.

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* See *Lond. Mag.* for 1759, p. 470 and 540.

When all these things are considered, can we wonder at the people's being displeased with this marriage, and full of resentment against him whom they supposed to have been the chief adviser of it, especially when they saw that, as the Spanish minister had foretold, the queen was not like to have any children, and considered that the chancellor's daughter was married to the presumptive heir to the crown before he advised this marriage? The king was fully apprised of the resentment that prevailed among the people against the chancellor, and of the design of bringing on a parliamentary prosecution against him. If his majesty had opposed the design, the sale of Dunkirk, and this Portugal marriage, would certainly have been two of the chief articles in the charge: As to the former, his majesty knew, that the chancellor would have been found criminally active; and that, as to the latter, he would have appeared to have been at least negligent, and even criminally, because selfishly negligent. What could his majesty do in such a case? Was he to attempt protecting his minister against the effect of any such charge? *Resigia terrent*: There had never then been in this country an example of a king's attempting successfully to protect a guilty minister against the resentment of the people, and the justice of the parliament: The attempt had been fatal to several.

The king, therefore, took the wisest, and certainly the most constitutional course: He advised him to resign, and to retire from all publick business. This would have satisfied his rivals, and even blunted the edge of his enemies. If he had done this freely, and as soon as proposed, there would, probably, have been no sort of parliamentary prosecution against him; or, if his enemies had still insisted upon an impeachment, the king would have had some influence in its direction: But the chancellor's pride, perhaps his avarice, prevented his adopting the king's advice; or perhaps he thought that nothing criminal could be proved against him, that did not impeach the king's conduct as well as his own. In either case, he shewed a greater regard for himself than he did for his sovereign, or for the constitution and tranquility of his country: by which he gave the king just cause to suspect, that, if he was allowed to remain in the kingdom, he intended to set himself at the head of an opposition in parliament, and to have thwarted all future

measures of government: And, if he had not at last retired out of the kingdom, the Portugal marriage, as well as the sale of Dunkirk, would certainly have been inserted among the articles of impeachment; for such an addition would only have shewn, what was well known, that the king, in that article as well as the other, had followed bad advice. Whatever punishment the adviser might have been subjected to, it could not by our constitution have affected the king; and the distressed circumstances which the king had been brought into, by the management of this very adviser, would have been an excuse for his following the advice. From all which I must conclude, that the king understood the constitution better, or at least had a greater regard for it, than his chancellor seems to have had; and his majesty was so far from shewing any sign of revenge against him, that he continued his two sons in the places they held at court, and absolutely refused to approve of the bringing in a bill of attainder against him, though strongly solicited by the new ministers, and though it was certainly the most regular step after his flying from justice, and would have been the most profitable for the crown, as his estate would thereby have become forfeited.

This, I hope, will open the eyes of some people with respect to the true nature of our happy and matchless constitution, as well as with respect to the conduct of king Charles the ad; which was what I chiefly intended by these remarks, therefore shall add no more, but that I am, &c.

August 12, 1760.

A remarkable Paper relating to the late Admiral BYNG, which has appeared in The Continuation of Dr. Smollett's History of England.

A Gentleman of the Admiralty-board refused to subscribe the warrant for his execution, assigning, for his refusal, the reasons which follow.

A———'s Reasons for not signing the Warrant for Admiral Byng's Execution.

"It may be thought great presumption in me to differ from so great authority as that of the twelve judges; but, when a man is called upon to sign his name to an act which is to give authority to the shedding of blood, he ought to be guided by his own conscience, and not by the opinions of other men.

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In the case before us, it is not the merit of admiral Byng that I consider: Whether he deserves death, or not, is not a question for me to decide; but whether, or not, his life can be taken away by the sentence pronounced on him by the court-martial, and after having so clearly explained their motives for pronouncing such a sentence, is the point which alone has employed my most serious consideration.

The twelfth article of war, on which admiral Byng's sentence is grounded, says (according to my understanding of its meaning) "That every person, who, in time of action, shall withdraw, keep back, or not come into fight, or shall not do his utmost, &c. through motives of cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, shall suffer death." The court-martial does, in express words, acquit admiral Byng of cowardice and disaffection, and does not name the word Negligence. Admiral Byng does not, as I conceive, fall under the letter or description of the twelfth article of war. It may be said, that negligence is implied, though the word is not mentioned; otherwise, the court-martial would not have brought his offence under the twelfth article, having acquitted him of cowardice and disaffection. But it must be acknowledged, that the negligence implied cannot be wilful negligence; for wilful negligence, in admiral Byng's situation, must have proceeded from either cowardice, or disaffection; and he is expressly acquitted of both these crimes: Besides, these crimes, which are implied only, and not named, may indeed justify suspicion, and private opinion, but cannot satisfy the conscience in a case of blood.

Admiral Byng's fate was referred to a court-martial; his life and death were left to their opinions. The court-martial condemn him to death, because, as they expressly say, they were under a necessity of doing so by reason of the letter of the law, the severity of which they complained of, because it admits of no mitigation. The court-martial expressly say, that for the sake of their consciences, as well as in justice to the prisoner, they most earnestly recommend him to his majesty for mercy: It is evident then, that, in the opinions and consciences of the judges, he was not deserving of death.

The question then is, shall the opinions, or necessities, of the court-martial determine admiral Byng's fate? If it should

be the latter, he will be executed contrary to the intentions and meaning of the judges; if the former, his life is not forfeited. His judges declare him not deserving of death; but, mistaking either the meaning of the law, or the nature of his offence, they bring him under an article of war, which, according to their own description of his offence, he does not, I conceive, fall under; and then they condemn him to death, because, as they say, the law admits of no mitigation. Can a man's life be taken away by such a sentence? I would not willingly be misunderstood, and have it believed that I judge of admiral Byng's deserts: That was the business of a court-martial, and it is my duty only to act according to my conscience; which, after deliberate consideration, assisted by the best light a poor understanding can afford, remains still in doubt, and therefore I cannot consent to sign a warrant whereby the sentence of the court-martial may be carried into execution; for I cannot help thinking, that, however criminal admiral Byng may be, his life is not forfeited by that sentence.

I do not mean to find fault with other men's opinions: All I endeavour at is, to give reasons for my own; and all I desire, or wish, is, that I may not be misunderstood: I do not pretend to judge admiral Byng's deserts, nor to give any opinion on the propriety of the act.

Sign'd 16 Feb. 1757, at the Admiralty.

J. F.—

(See our Vol. for 1757, p. 52, 55, 134, 137.)

Translation of a LETTER from the late President MONTESQUIEU to the Author of The View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy.

I AM exceedingly obliged to you, Sir, for the magnificent present you have been pleased to make me of your books, and for the letter you did me the honour to write to me on lord Bolingbroke's posthumous works. As that letter seems to be rather more my own than the two books which accompany it, every reasonable creature being interested therein, as well as myself, I enjoy it with particular delight. I have dipped into some of my lord Bolingbroke's discourses; and, if I may be allowed to say in what manner they affected me, I must own that he writes with a good deal of warmth; but, methinks, he generally employs it against things, whereas it ought to be employed only

only in painting them. Now it appears to me that, in the posthumous work of which you have given me an account, he hath prepared for you, Sir, continual matter of triumph. He, who attacks revealed religion, attacks revealed religion only; but he, who attacks natural religion, attacks all the religions in the world. Though men should be taught to disbelieve the obligations of revealed religion, they may still think themselves bound by some other; but it is most pernicious to endeavour to persuade them that they are bound by none at all. It is not impossible to attack a revealed religion, seeing it depends on particular facts; and facts are, in their own nature, liable to be controverted: But that is not the case with natural religion; for it is drawn from the nature of man, which cannot be disputed, and from the internal sentiments of mankind, which are equally indisputable. Besides, what motive can there be for attacking revealed religion in England? In that country it is so purged of all destructive prejudices, that it can do no harm, but, on the contrary, is capable of producing numberless good effects. I am sensible that, in Spain or Portugal, a man who is going to be burnt, or afraid of being burnt, because he does not believe certain articles, whether depending or not depending on revealed religion, hath very good reason to attack it, because he may thereby hope to provide for his natural defence: But the case is very different in England, where a man that attacks revealed religion does it without the least personal motive, and where this champion, if he should succeed, nay, should be in the right too, would only deprive his country of numberless real benefits, for the sake of establishing a merely speculative truth. I was charmed, &c.

Paris, May 26, MONTESQUIEU.

1754.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Wootton, May, 1760.

IT has been remarked of late years, that the universal decay of our trade in the west of England, and the flourishing state of all public diversions, have been equally surprising, and fatal to the existence and good of this nation, formerly the envy of all Europe.

Now, instead of seeing the streets and fields of all our cities filled with the beautiful works of their inhabitants, the

August, 1760.

traveller is disappointed to see nothing appear through the whole country but idleness and misery, with all their melancholy attendants. A dejecting scene! Sad, however, as this prospect may be, that noble spirit of the British island, which has so often raised her from her deepest afflictions, may yet elevate our people into bolder attempts and more intense application than ever to all the arts and manufactures, which alone give life and riches to all states and kingdoms.

The only weight that still hangs heavy on the wheels of government, and on every public-spirited design to revive the drooping state of our dear country, is the vast increase of balls, assemblies, and even concerts, in every country town of late, which have made some foreigners enquire whether we imported Italian eunuchs and fidlers, as the best exchange for our manufactures, to starve and corrupt the industry that yet remains: But so many, of better rank and fashion, give into these extravagant and idle schemes of wasting their time and money, all which our swarm of poor so dearly want, that I almost fear these humble reflections will only be despised, though flowing from a very innocent and untainted English heart.

Your, &c. EUGENIO.

P. S. If only half the money subscribed in London, and our country towns, to balls, assemblies, concerts, &c. was applied to employing the poor, we should soon be as happy, and far more glorious than in any age; whereas now, even Paris, or Rome herself, are scarce so dissolute and enervated.

A Proposal for more effectually protecting the TRADE and COAST of Great-Britain, from Yarmouth Roads to Orkney, and from thence to Bristol; humbly addressed to the Merchants and other Well-wishers to the Trade of Great-Britain.

From The Edinburgh Evening Courant.

Imagine, the force necessary to be employed in protecting the trade and coasts of Great-Britain from Yarmouth roads to Orkney, and from thence to Bristol, is not so great as is generally believed. For my part, I cannot help thinking that a small squadron, consisting only of two frigates of 32 guns, eight of 24 guns, and eight cutters carrying each 40 men and eight four-pounders, with three tenders of 150 tons burthen each, if properly stationed, would be sufficient to serve this salutary purpose; and, as there is great reason to conjecture, from our coast not being hitherto sufficiently protected, that few or no king's ships can be spared for this end, and that the whole

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of

of the royal navy is more beneficially employed, either in America, the East and West Indies, the Bay of Biscay, the Mediterranean, or in securing our dock-yards at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham, I would humbly propose, that the yearly expence of this squadron (an estimate of which is hereto subjoined) should be raised either by a voluntary contribution, or by way of lottery, in case the legislature shall not think it proper to establish a certain fund for that purpose.

The reader may be surpris'd at my neglecting the Southern coast of the island, and my endeavouring only to provide for the safety of trade from Yarmouth to Bristol by the Orkneys: But the reason is obvious; the Southern parts of our coast lie so near the enemy, that we have always a number of king's-ships stationed there, sufficient to protect the trade. Besides the ships at present in America, Asia, Africa, and the Mediterranean, we have 60 sail of the line, and a very great number of frigates; and these, it is thought, may be sufficient, if managed with ordinary prudence, not only to overawe the French fleet at Brest and Rochfort, and serve as convoys, but also to protect Spit-head and the Downs from any insult, and clear the channel of the enemy's cruisers.

Having thus paved the way, I shall now proceed to the distribution of my little squadron: With regard to which, I would propose, that a frigate of 24 guns, and a cutter, should be kept cruising between Yarmouth roads and Flamborough-head; another frigate of 24 guns, and a cutter, between Flamborough-head and Shields; a frigate of 32 guns, and a cutter, between Shields and the Red-head; a frigate of 24 guns, and a cutter, between the Red-head and Peter-head, or a little to the Northward; another frigate of 24 guns, from the last station to the Orkneys; a frigate of the same force, from thence to the Butt of the Lewis; the other thirtytwo-gun frigate, and a cutter, from the Butt of the Lewis to the Sound of Clyde; a frigate of 24 guns, from thence as far South as Tusker, the beginning of St. George's channel; and a frigate of 24 guns, from Tusker to the mouth of the Severn: The remaining frigate, to be the commodore of the squadron, I should propose to employ with the other two cutters in going the rounds.

It is very well known that, for four or five months of the year, ships of the above force will be under little or no necessity of putting into port on account of bad weather; and it is during these four or five months, that our trade is mostly hurt by the enemy's cruisers. At the same time the ships will be supplied with men, provisions, beer, and other necessaries, by the three tenders, which are to be considered as so many victuallers, or store-ships; and the commanders will never be at a loss, either for proper times or places, upon their different stations, to heel and scrub their ships if necessary.

As the commissioners of the Admiralty have their hands already full of business of more weight and importance than the object of this

scheme may by many be thought, and as it is extremely proper, considering the fatigue that each member of that Honourable board must daily undergo by a constant attention to the business at present under their department, that some time should be allowed them to relax, and sign protest—ns, I would further propose, that the management of this small squadron, and the protection of trade within the limits of its station, should be committed to another board, consisting of a president and two other members, and composed of able and experienced commanders of privateers or merchant-ships, or lieutenants in the king's service, to be kept at Edinburgh or Leith, as the most central port. Besides this board, I should likewise think it proper to employ some other resident commissioners at different ports, to correspond with the board at Edinburgh, to receive orders from them, and communicate orders themselves to the different commanders on their respective stations, according to the intelligence they receive, or as the exigency of affairs may require. One of these resident commissioners I would establish at Shields, another at Cromarty, a third at the Orkneys, a fourth at Carrickfergus, and a fifth at Dublin; each of whom is to have such a salary as in the estimate subjoined, which has been calculated by a person well skilled in naval affairs.

Estimate of the Expence that must be incurred by executing the proposed Scheme.

For victualling, manning, and providing, all manner of stores (those which belong to the navigating a ship only excepted) for two frigates of 32 guns and 200 men, eight of 24 guns and 120 men, and eight cutters of eight guns and 40 men each, at the rate of 3*l.* per man each month, this for twelve months comes to — — 604*l.*

It is true, indeed, that the government allows 4*l.* per man, each month, for these services; but, when it is consider'd that the number of officers will be less, and the rank and pay of these employed less considerable, than in the king's ships, it is thought the rate allowed here will be sufficient. Well-experienced commanders of privateers or merchantmen will make very good captains, and their mates very good lieutenants, for the time: On account, therefore, of this and many other savings, too numerous and obvious to be inserted here, it must be allowed that 3*l.* per man, each month, will fully defray the expence for which it is provided.

For the use of the above ships (which are to be hired from merchants) their rigging, sails, cables, and guns only, at 10*s.* per ton each month, reckoning the two first frigates 500 tons each, the others

others 400, and the cutters 80 tons each, and that for twelve months service, — — — — 29040

For three tenders of 150 tons each, to be employed in supplying the Squadron with provisions and stores of all kinds, at 7s. 6d. per ton a month for twelve months, — — — — 2025

To the salaries of three commissioners or masters at Edinburgh, and five others residing at the out-ports, at 250l. per annum each, — — — — 2000
For extraordinary services, — — — — 5000

Amount of the whole charge for a year — — — — 98545

In order to ascertain, in some degree, what the nation may save by putting this plan in execution, I shall now state, as nearly as I can, the expence which I judge the publick annually pays for the defence and protection of trade along these parts of the coast which it is proposed to take in by this design; and this I shall do without any particular regard to the expences of last year, when between 20 and 30 of his majesty's ships were employed, for many months, in looking after M. Thurot's small Squadron. At the same time it is obvious, that this expence would have been saved, if the scheme now offered had been then in practice. At the worst, a good frigate, or forty-gun ship, added, must have rendered the division of this Squadron, then lying or cruising on either side of the island, equal to the task for which so great a fleet was appointed, at a time when a few frigates would have been a joyful sight to our trade, either in the West-Indies, or upon the coast of Spain. For the truth of this I need only refer to the fate of Thurot and his Squadron.—I shall also state what, to the best of my judgment, I can guess the nation has suffered in its trade upon the coast, within the compass of this plan, for a year back, and what may reasonably be expected to be saved in the premiums for insurance upon the trade when such a Squadron is employed. Some other articles, likewise, I shall set down blank, and leave the publick to put a value on them; and then, without any consideration of these last, endeavour, by striking a balance between the two sides of the account, to shew more clearly what the nation may save annually by making use of this plan.

In the first place, then, let it be supposed that, one year with another, during the course of the present war, five twenty-gun ships, or a number of men and guns equal to these five twenty-gun ships, have been employed from Yarmouth roads to the Orkneys, and from thence to the Land's-end of England, or, in short, for the whole coast of Great-Britain, the channel only excepted.

The expence of these five ships, £. carrying 150 men each, at the rate of 100l. per man each month, for twelve months only, amounts to — — — — 36000

For the extraordinary charges of these ships repairs, proportional expence of the different offices, dock-yards, &c. I think I may safely reckon 1l. per ton each month, having stated the ships of the private adventurers, which are not near so valuable, and upon which all or most of these charges are saved, at 10s. per ton: Five ships, then, of 450 tons each, at 1l. per ton each month, for twelve months service, come to — — 27000

The value of the shipping and cargoes passing and employed upon this extent of coast in a year, I think, I may safely compute at 30,000,000: And, however great this may appear to those who have never turned their thoughts this way, yet they may be convinced that it will amount to no less, by only considering how many hundreds of large and valuable ships are employed in the coal-trade between Shields and London, and the number of their voyages in a year; the value of the trade between London and Leith; the value of the trade of Glasgow, Air, Whitehaven, Liverpool, and part of that of Bristol; that of the Hudson's-bay and Greenland trades; the value of the East and West India-men coming home North-about; and the value of the whole other coasting-trade, and the number of voyages made by coasting-vessels in a year. This being once granted, I can have no doubt that the premium of insurance upon these vessels will at least fall one per cent. and that upon 30,000,000 comes to — — — — 300000

Loss by captures and ransoms, for twelve months past, may be supposed 50000

We must also suppose something saved upon the whole North and East sea-trade from the North of England and all Scotland, both in going out and coming home, as a certainty of meeting with none of the enemy's cruisers upon the coast must lower the insurance upon these voyages likewise: This, however, I shall only state at 10000

Total — — — — 423000

There may also be justly stated to this account a large sum for the saving to trade, by ships proceeding immediately upon their voyages without waiting for convoys, and for time saved to ships often obliged to put into harbours when privateers are upon the coast, where they must lie until either the coast is scoured by a cruiser, or the privateer has left it of his own accord. The consequences of this upon the coast of Britain, where many of the harbours are barred, and the winds so variable, all persons, who have any interest

interest in shipping, know too well; and to them it is left to put a value upon this article.

I should likewise add a great sum for the advantage which the publick will immediately reap from this scheme being put in execution, by freeing the board of admiralty from all concern about the coast; which will give them further time to apply to other business that may be thought of more importance. I find myself greatly disposed to estimate this article very highly; but, upon considering how many persons there are, at this juncture, who might think a very great sum too little, I believe it is more proper to leave it blank, to be filled up by the publick.

Sum of this accompt. (brought over) 423000

Deduce the amount of the expences of the above plan for a year, — 98545

Saved annually to the nation by this scheme, without taking notice of the blank article, or many others that will readily occur to every person who has ever thought upon the importance of our trade being secured at home and abroad, — 324455

The following entertaining Relations from a useful Piece for the military Gentlemen, lately published, will not be unentertaining to our Readers: It is entitled, Cautions and Advice to OFFICERS of the ARMY. By an old Officer.

AT the siege of Lisle, in Q. Anne's time upon an attack of some of the out-works, the grenadiers of the 15th regiment of foot were obliged to retire, by the springing of a mine, or by the superiority of the defendants fire. In this retreat the lieutenant of these grenadiers, remarkable for his ill-treatment of them, was wounded and fell. The grenadiers were passing on, nor heeded his intreaties to help him off; at last he laid hold of a pair of shoes that were tied to the waste-belt of one of them; the grenadier, regardless of his situation, and in resentment of his former ill usage, took out a knife from his pocket, with which he cut the string, and left them with him, with this remarkable expression, "There! there is a new pair of shoes for you to carry to hell." Had this unhappy man, by his good behaviour, gained the love of his men, I will be bold to say, not one of them but would have risked his own life to have saved that of his officer.

At the battle of Blenheim, the same regiment was one of the few that attacked the village, defended by 27 battalions of foot, 12 squadrons of dragoons, and a pallisadoed entrenchment. The major, apprehensive of what might happen, before they marched on to the attack, addressed the regiment, confessed

he had been much to blame; begged to fall by the hands of the French, and not by theirs, and promised, if he survived that day's duty, that they should see and be sensible of a thorough reformation in his treatment of them. And here I cannot help mentioning the brave answer made by one of the grenadiers to this address, viz. "March on, Sir, the enemy is before you, and we have something else to do than to think of you now." After several successive attacks, the French fired all their arms into the air, then threw them down, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The major, seeing this, faced about to the regiment, and took off his hat to give an huzza, and just got out these words, "Gentlemen, the day is our own," when a musket-ball hit him in the forehead, and killed him instantly. Whether this ball came by accident or design was never yet discovered, though more believe the latter than the former.

CThe major to another regiment had beat a man pretty severely as they were going to the field of exercise: When the platoon opposite to him had fired, the major called out that he was wounded. The man who had been beat, hearing it, immediately quitted his rank, and, applying himself to the officers, "Gentlemen, says he, I desire you will examine my arms; my firelock missed fire, and thank God it did;" which upon searching proved true. When the major's wound was dressed, the top of a ramrod was taken out of it, which, it was supposed, had been forced off by the cartridge in ramming down the charge. Had the wound been made by a ball, and the poor fellow's piece not missed fire, every body would have condemned him, as there would have been strong appearances of design against him.

Upon the retreat after the brave, but fruitless attack upon the fort of San-Lazaro near Carthagenia in the West-Indies, the lieutenant of grenadiers in the 15th regiment of foot, the captain and other lieutenant being dangerously wounded, marching in the rear of his men, which is the officer's post upon a retreat, one of the men observed to him, that the Spaniards fired very thick that way; but, says he, they shall not hurt you if I can prevent it, for I will march directly behind you, and receive the shot, lest they should hit you. **G**This, you may be sure, the officer would not suffer for fear of his credit. They both got to the camp unhurt, but the poor honest creature died the next day of the sickness that then raged dreadfully amongst the few remaining troops. What was remarkable in this poor fellow's esteem was, that he had no personal knowledge of the lieutenant's treatment of his soldiers, he being but a recruit, and the lieutenant was only appointed to the grenadiers on the passage to the West-Indies; so that his regard and care for the officer's preservation could

could only arise from the general character he had of him from his brother soldiers.

The soldiers of a certain *Scotts* regiment heard that their lieutenant-colonel was to retire, and that a captain, and not their major, who was their great favourite, was to purchase of him. They held a consultation among themselves, and the result was a deputation of two or three of them to wait on the major, who, in a very respectful manner, begged to know if there was any truth in the report, and why he did not purchase the lieutenant-colonelcy? He told them, that what they had heard was very true, and that he could not purchase for want of money. They then entreated him to take no steps in the affair until they had made their report to their comrades; which they immediately did, and by them were ordered to wait again on the major, and to tell him, that the whole regiment was so sensible of his merit as an officer, and had always been so well used by him, that they were determined he should not have the mortification of a younger officer coming over him; they therefore earnestly entreated him to make a bargain for the commission in agitation, and they would furnish the money, which they had actually raised amongst themselves, and which the deputies laid before him at the same time. This singular act of generosity and gratitude did not take place, for the lieutenant-colonel was either killed or preferred, I forget which now, and the major succeeded him, to the great joy of the whole corps.

Never beat your soldiers, it is unmanly. To see, as I have too often done, a brave, honest, old soldier, battered and banged at the caprice and whim of an arrogant officer, is really shocking to humanity; and I never saw such scenes, but it brought to my remembrance the saying of a general, who seeing a young officer, perhaps the day after his joining the regiment, threshing an *old soldier*, very probably for no other cause but to shew his authority, or to look big in the sight of those who came to see him mount his first guard, called out to him, "That is well done, Sir; beat the dog, thresh him, for you know he *dare* not strike again." This very consideration ought to be a sufficient restraint from this practice. The construction the general put upon the soldier's passiveness is, I can affirm upon certain knowledge, the constant construction put upon such behaviour by the by-standers.

I remember once an officer came to his major, who then commanded the regiment, and complained that a soldier had insulted him grievously, for which he had confined him, and desired a court-martial on him. The major added to the orders he was then giving to the adjutant, *one* for a court-martial to try the offender on the morrow; when the officer said, he had beat him as long as he had strength, or that stick (the remains of an

enormous one being in his hand) would hang together. To this the major replied, "Had you, Sir, only confined the man for insulting you, as you told me, you should have seen strict justice done on the delinquent; but, as you thought proper to take your own satisfaction, you must be content with *that*, for no other shall you have from me: I cannot in conscience punish twice for the same crime; and immediately cancelled the order for a court-martial, and ordered the adjutant to set the man at liberty.

To induce officers to avoid disputes with the civil magistrates, the author gives the following relation.

In the rebellion in the year 1715, a regiment on the march northwards came to a certain city near the center of England. The lieutenant-colonel, who commanded it, had, as he thought for the good of the service, put two easy days march into one. In some unlucky dispute with a constable, either about carriages or quarters, the lieutenant-colonel was guilty of a very unjustifiable action; he struck the constable, who, I make no dispute, was sufficiently insulting with his tongue. Both went to make their complaints to the mayor, the one for the insults offered to him, the other for the blows he had received. The mayor, siding with the peace-officer, and having besides had some hint that the lieutenant-colonel had put two days march into one, and had consequently come to that city one day sooner than by his orders he ought to have done, demanded a fight of his *march-route*, which when he had seen, he told the lieutenant-colonel, "Sir, you are not only a breaker of your own military orders, but of the peace here, for which I shall punish you as an example to deter others from the same practices: here, clerk, make out his mittimus," which was immediately done, and the lieutenant-colonel sent to the common goal. Each sent up to London an account of the transaction; and I had this story from the captain that was sent post with the lieutenant-colonel's account. Which of the two was to blame, I shall not take upon me to determine; but the consequence was, that the lieutenant-colonel was obliged to make a submission, before he could obtain his enlargement.

"Believe not every report, nor trust any one's eyes but your own." When the grenadiers of the army had landed on Tierrabomba, an island at the entrance of Carthage in the West-Indies, they took possession of two small forts, which our ships had that day cannonaded, and the Spaniards had abandoned. As they landed just at the close of day, and San Lewis de Bocca-chica was nearly within musket-shot, an officer, with a proper party was posted as near as safety would allow to this fortress, with orders to acquaint the commanding-officer of the fort we had taken possession of, if the Spaniards attempted any thing; if they remained

Remained quiet, he was to retire at day-break to us in the fort. Between ten and eleven at night he sent in word by a serjeant, that about four hundred Spaniards were coming to attack us: This caused no small bustle; but by the time we had made the necessary disposition for their reception, he sent in word again, that they were retired. This alarming and contradicting continued four hours, to the great fatigue of our garrison. At length the commanding officer, quite tired with this proceeding, sent out an officer from the fort upon the next alarm, to go and reconnoitre *where* and *what* this body was that gave so much trouble. When he came to the officer of the advanced guard, he shewed something that had very much the appearance of a body of men in *white cloaths*, the general uniform of the Spaniards, with *black hats* on: While they were looking at them, they suddenly disappeared, which the advanced officer said, was owing to their being marched down into some hollow ground. The officer that was sent out was puzzled, and knew not what to think; but however, being unwilling to return till he could give some satisfactory account, he desired the other to go with him a little nearer. They had not gone many paces, when the supposed body of men appeared again; this obliged them to halt, when they again disappeared. In short, this appearing, disappearing, halting, and going on, brought them to the discovery of what had given so many alarms, which was neither more nor less than a grove of *manchineel trees*, whose bark is white, which the Spaniards to prevent our sheltering ourselves amongst, had cut down to about five feet from the ground, and had burnt the tops of these stumps; and this gave them *black hats* to their *white cloaths*. Add to this, that the sky was full of flying clouds that very frequently darkened the moon, and then the supposed party was fancied to be got into hollow ground; but, when *she* shone out again in full lustre, then the party appeared, and seemed to be coming on; for it is well known, that when an object is darkened by the interposition of a cloud between it and the moon, as the cloud withdraws, the object seems to move.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

THE different conditions of youth and age, with regard to this world, their enjoyments and views, I have often made the subject of much-pleasing contemplation.

The glow of warm blood, the vigour of health, and the strong powers of imagination, have ever represented to my mind the morning of life, like the morning of day; where every thing is fresh and cheerful, inviting to enjoyment, and contributive of great pleasure. Love, pastime, and even business, are pursued with high delight. Every thing appears charming, as in the season of spring, inspiring

us with rapture, and inviting us to bliss. But as all sublunary transports have but transitory existence, the edge which tasting gives to our appetites, a full meal is sure to blunt; therefore, those who seek no higher enjoyments than from their passions, will be sure to experience satiety in their indulgence; nature having doomed us to weariness in all the full gratifications of our senses.

Those only continue happy, who are so precautionarily prudent as to lay in early a stock for true permanent satisfaction; which is of a nature less violent, but infinitely more durable. This store must be composed of virtue, wisdom, and their fruits, which are knowledge, temperance and property, the needful instruments of felicity.

Youth, therefore, to be happy, must acquire some of the attainments of age, to attain which reason will have recourse to the experience of grey hairs. It is in the dispensing of wisdom that age appears venerable; and without the power of doing it, it forfeits its high dignity; for a head grown hoary in follies is a woeful object of derision.

Our passions in youth are very powerful seducers; they hurry us into hasty enjoyments, which have often their ending in very long and very fruitless repentance. Against these imminent evils, which have their foundations in early life, we have no kind of defence, but in the experience of later days, which those are the most happy who soonest acquire and regard.

The long-practised in life have found the futility of all raptures, and know that none are worth purchasing at the price of great hazards. The lover's dream of extacies, and the prodigal's of high delights, are equal delusions practised by passion on reason; for in rational enjoyments only duration is to be found. We grow speedily sick of what we only admire, but are often lastingly gratified with what we reasonably approve.

Thus must youth, to be happy, acquire some of the qualities of age; and age, to be comfortable, must retain some of those of youth. The strong passions and affections of both aeras are alike deceitful; as in one stage we have not attained to the vigour of sound judgment, and in the other we have past it, and got into the state of second dotage, without the benefits of restraints that were our securities in our first childhood; and we are apt to continue full in the pride of experience, when the powers of reason are all decaying or become lost.

Age depicted in the mind is decrepitude in winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable shelter of a fire-side, where, secure from the rage of elements, and weary of vain pursuits, it can please itself with prating of evils overcome, and pleasures that it has parted with the enjoyment of without regret, seeking nothing but to wear down the last stage of life with

with ease, and leaving bustle and folly to those to whom by nature they belong.

The greatest wisdom that can ornament hoary heads is, to quit the crowd with a good grace, and voluntarily to leave giddy society before they become forcibly excluded from it. Infirmary must take shelter in the kindness of true friendship, and that is not to be expected from the many, but the few.

Talkativeness is the foible and gratification of old age, and has been so distinguished, by observation, from Homer's days to the present time. A cheerfulness retained from youth gives a gracefulness to his humour, and recommends even its imperfections, if not to common approbation, at least to particular good will.

If youth has its advantage of high spirits and fond pursuits, old-age can boast its comforts of composure and resignation. One stage of life is to be represented by the pleasurable appetite with which we sit down to a meal; the other, by the satisfied indifference with which we are sure to rise from it, and the willing disposition we make after it for rest.

It is folly in youth to place too strong a reliance on long life; it is weakness in age to be over solicitous about it. In the former case, the expectation is indulged with uncertainty; in the latter, the desire is attended by anxiety, because the chances of probability are entirely against it.

All that we are sure of in this life is, that we must quit it, we know not when: And all that it most behoves us to do is, to be prepared for that call; which wisdom and virtue are our constant admonishers to. It little matters how long we live in this world; but it greatly does, in what manner we live in it. We have a full right, while we are here, to all rational enjoyments; and it is our faults, if we suffer other pursuits to become our deluders into disquiet. We should in all things be the seekers of our own peace and welfare, and the promoters of those of others. While we make such the rules of our conduct, we shall be certainly good and happy; equally ready to continue with life, and ready to resign it.

Youth has no more bliss than sober reason can insure to it; nor has age more unhappiness than indiscretion brings upon it. All depends on our acting right parts in those different stages of our being; our credit and felicity being such as we ourselves make them: So that it is not providence, but perverseness, that makes us otherwise than happy.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

BRUTUS.

* One can scarce number all the excellent laws made from Q. Elizabeth's time to this hour, against drunkenness, swearing, idle and dissolute persons, and all vices in general; but such is the gross neglect of them, as if they had not been enacted. It is very rare, in France and other nations, to see the poor drunken and idle, but here it is much too common. The Dutch make excellent uses of their workhouses, while ours only send the poor much idler and wickeder out than they came in.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

O Tempora! O Mores,

CICERO.

SIR,

AS the season for licensing alehouse-keepers is so near at hand, and the publick loudly calls for the strictest order in this particular, I beg to offer a few thoughts on that occasion, which may be of use to all the poorer sort of people, and save millions of our fellow-creatures from misery and destruction.

If all gentlemen acting as justices would resolve to grant no licences whatsoever to any persons, but such as brought a permission under the hands of their minister and parish officers, it would soon reduce the number of alehouses in villages and towns in an easy method, and make all the good laws against drunkenness and immorality have their full force. But as long as every little village is pestered with a single alehouse, it is amazing to think the vast numbers of poor families that are brought to utter destruction by these fatal snares to the poor in general. Dismal is the remark*, that no country has more or better laws to curb these vices than we have, but yet no country is so corrupted with drunkenness and idleness as England is at present, consuming all orders of people!

But it is hoped our excellent laws will be put in a more vigorous execution every where, that industry, and our ancient British virtues, may revive and flourish again, and our nation be as gloriously distinguished both in arts and arms, as in the brightest periods of the British annals.

EUGENIO.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following inscription is copied from a M. S. marginal note in a printed book, bought at a sale some time ago. There seems to be in it something curious and out of the way. Amongst the many of your readers, perhaps, somebody may hit upon the meaning of it.

Yours, Z. Y.

PETRUS BUNGUS, in indice ad librum de Numerorum Mysteriis, hæc habet:

"Numerus MCCLX, i. e. millenarium
"subsequens ducentissimus sexagesimus,
"persecutionis per antichristum sub fine
"mundi agendæ tempus denotat."

Præter hoc est alterum notabile, nec non notatum, viz. eandem temporis portionem quibusdam istius præcursoribus jam pridem quadrasse (quorum unus dicitur fuisse Antiochus Epiphanes, qui totidem diebus tyran-

midem exercuit in Hierosolymis) atque aliis iterum, currense seculo, quadrare posse.

Etiam et hoc fieri potest, siquidem Christo ipsi placuerit, ut nomen aliquod proprium (cujus litteræ, pro numeralibus sumptæ, hujus numeri summam constituunt) vel gentem vel personam, ejusmodi persecutionis agendæ instrumentalem, luculentius indicet.

Dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Apollo!

A Remedy for Lameness produced by a fixed Contraction of the Parts affected. By Dr. Lobb.

TAKE the yolk of a new-laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness, then, by a spoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated.

This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted cold, or only milk warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and with the like happy success; and others, to whom I have communicated it, have found the same advantages from it in such cases.

And as this communication may be useful to persons lame by a contraction of some muscles of the body, I hope it will be acceptable to you and to the publick.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR, July 25, 1760.

Yesterday Mr. Morris came and returned me thanks for my account of the egg-liquor, (see the preceding article) which gave me an opportunity of writing from his mouth the narrative of his case.

It proves, that the outward application of the egg liquor is not only an effectual remedy against fixed contractions of any muscles of the body, but also against the palsy.

Bagnio-court, Your, &c.
Newgate-street. T. Lobb.

Mr. William Morris, of New-street in Cloth-fair, aged 61 years, a barber by trade, and the watchman in Bartholomew-close, was taken on Friday, June 13, 1760, about eight o'clock in the evening, with the palsy in his right hand, so far as his wrist.

He had no pain, and no feeling, either in his hand or fingers, which became useless.

He was three weeks an out-patient at St. Bartholomew's hospital, and used a variety of medicines without benefit.

July the 5th, he read Dr. Lobb's account of a boy cured of a lameness, by the outward application of a liquor made with the yolk of a new-laid egg and water, and resolved to try it.

In two or three days after he began the use of the egg liquor: his wife rubbed his hand and fingers with it three or four times a day, for about a quarter of an hour, and in about a week's time he recovered the use of his hand, and became able to shave again.

Attested July 25, 1760, by William Morris, Susan Morris his Wife, and Mary Morris his daughter.

An Account of BEER brewed at the principal Brew-houses in the City and Suburbs, from Midsummer, 1759, to Midsummer, 1760; which exceeds, by some thousand Barrels, any former Year.

MESSIEURS Calvert and		Barrel.	Fir.
Seward's		74,734	3
Whitbread's		63,408	0
Truman's		60,140	2
Hope's		55,304	3
Sir Wm. Calvert's		52,785	2
Gifford's		46,410	0
Lady Parsons's		34,098	1
Thrail's		32,740	0
Harman's		20,317	3
Hucks's		28,615	1
Collifson's		23,785	0
Dickinson's		23,335	0
Godfrey's		22,370	0
Coker's		21,101	3
Britner's		20,955	0
Jordan's		20,043	3
Robert's		19,263	0
Clempson's		19,158	1
Hare's		17,817	2
Harwood's		17,760	3
Edwards's		17,027	0
Mason's		17,005	2
Sweet's		15,176	0
Cross's		14,841	0
Morely's		12,897	0
Dawson's		12,714	0
Pearer's		12,341	3
Scott's		11,927	1
Couzemaker's		10,654	1
Beazeley's		10,577	0
Mux's		10,012	0
Green's		9,770	0
Feast's		9,611	3
North's		9,501	0
Ekine's		9,499	0
Ambrose's		9,153	2
Walker's		9,109	0
Mayor's		8,872	1
Keeling's		8,026	2
Clarke's		7,842	0
Waring's		7,748	1
Edwards's		6,844	0
Little's		6,722	0
Pepys's		6,640	3
Lilley's		6,533	1
Trender's		6,126	3
Eyre's		4,787	0
Warrington's		3,569	0
Maiden's		3,346	3
Smith and Co's		3,081	1
Smith's		2,961	0
Hawkins's		2,818	2

975,217 3

[A barrel is thirty-six gallons.]

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT of the several Chastisement of the Lower Cherokees. (See p. 179.)

Charles-Town, June 10. By Authority.

The following Letter to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, containing a particular Account of the Success of his Majesty's Arms, under the Command of the Hon. Col. Montgomery, is published for the Information and Satisfaction of the Publick.

SIR,

I Informed you in my letter by Price, that we should march the 28th from Ninety-six, which we did, and arrived the 1st of this month at Twelve-mile river, having had that pass sufficiently reconnoitered the night before; and that morning we passed it without opposition, and drew up, about eleven o'clock, upon a rising ground near the river. About four in the afternoon our carriages got to the camp, having been brought up those steep and rocky banks by the force of men: the horses could not do it, being fatigued and worn out with a march of 84 miles, without a halting-day.

As we met with no opposition at Twelve-mile river, and at the same time our scouts finding no Indian tracks near us, both Colonel Montgomery and I were convinced, that they knew nothing of our march, and we resolved to take advantage of their negligence, by a forced march that night, though the troops were a little fatigued with a march of twenty miles that morning, from Beaver-Dams to the river: we therefore encamped in a square, upon very advantageous ground, and leaving our tents standing, with 120 of the king's troops, a few provincials, and about 70 rangers, as a guard to our camp, waggons, cattle, &c. we marched at eight at night through the woods, in order to surprize Estatoe, which by that road was about 25 miles from our camp upon the river. After we had marched about sixteen miles, a dog was heard barking at some distance in our front, and the guides informed us, that there were a few houses about a quarter of a mile from the road, called Little Keowee, of which they had not informed us before: to prevent any inconvenience from these houses, the light infantry company of the Royal was detached to surround the houses, and put the Indians to death with their bayonets. We learnt, by a scout which had been at fort Prince George that very day, they were encamped near the houses, and, upon discovering our men, they fired at them; a few of ours returned the fire, but immediately rushed in upon them, and most of those who were without the houses, and all who were in them, were put to death with bayonets, except the women and children, according to the orders which had been given.

We proceeded directly on our march to Estatoe, and found a few houses on the road just deserted; the beds were warm, and every

August, 1760.

thing was left in the houses, which you may believe did not escape. We arrived early in the morning at Estatoe, which was abandoned about half an hour before: ten or a dozen of them, who had not time to escape, were killed: the town, consisting of about 200 houses, well provided with ammunition, corn, and, in short, all the necessaries of life, was plundered and laid in ashes; many of the inhabitants who had endeavoured to conceal themselves, I have reason to believe, perished in the flames, some of them I know of for certain did. In order to continue the blow, and to shew those savages that it was possible to punish their insolence, we proceeded on our march, took all their towns in our way, and every house and town in the Lower Nation shared the same fate with Estatoe. I could not help pitying them a little: their villages were agreeably situated, their houses neatly built, and well provided, for they were in the greatest abundance of every thing: they must be pretty numerous. Estatoe and Sugar-Town consisted at least of 200 houses, and every other village of at least 100 houses. After killing all we could find, and burning every house in the nation, we marched to Keowee, and arrived the second of June (after a march of above sixty miles without sleeping) at four in the evening at fort Prince George. (See the map, p. 96.)

There must have been from 60 to 80 Cherokees killed, with about 40 prisoners, I mean men, women, and children. Those who escaped must be in a miserable condition, and can possibly have no resource but flying over the mountains, in case their friends there will receive them: they can have saved nothing: some of them had just time to run out of their beds, others left their sepawn warm upon the table, and in their kettles. The surprise in every town was almost equal, as the whole affair was the work of a few hours only. They had, both at Estatoe and Sugar-town, plenty of ammunition, which was destroyed, and every where astonishing magazines of corn, which were all consumed in the flames; they had not even time to save their most valuable effects: the soldiers found money in many houses: three or four watches were got, their wampum, their cloaths, skins, and, in short, every thing. Many loaded guns went off when the houses were burning. I had almost forgot to tell you, that we intended to save Sugar-town, as the place nearest the fort, (where they even had a stockade fort:) sentries were placed for the security of the town; but we found the body of a dead man, whom they had put to the torture that very morning: it was then no longer possible to think of mercy.

Our loss is very inconsiderable, there or four men killed, and lieutenants Marshal and Hamilton, of the Royal, wounded: it is hoped both will recover, though Mr. Marshal is not out of danger.

C. S. S. The

The correction you will allow has been pretty severe. I dare say the whole nation will readily come into terms, and will not be very fond of breaking them; and, I think, peace with them is a very desirable event for this province. We shall make use of T. Stowe and the old warrior of Ehatoc, by setting them at liberty, to inform their nation, that, though they are in our power, we are ready to give them peace, as they were formerly friends and allies to the white people: and we shall send off an express this evening to Capt. Demere, to inform him of what has happened, and to desire him to acquaint the Little Carpenter with it, and to tell him, that he may come down with some other head-men to treat, but it must be done in a few days, or he may expect to see all the towns in the Upper Nation in ashes; but that we are willing to give his people terms on his account. Capt. Stuart will be directed to come with them; and we shall insist upon the Little Carpenter's procuring some corn for the fort, till supplies can be sent them. We shall only continue here until we have settled with the Cherokees. It will be necessary that you should write a letter, to encourage some of the Rangers to carry flour and cattle to fort Loudoun, and to thank them for their behaviour here. They have acted with spirit, have done what they were ordered, and have been of great use to the detachment. Capt. Grinnan has distinguished himself by his readiness to do every thing he was desired; and, in short, I am extremely well pleased with the whole.

I have been a good deal out of order since we returned to fort Prince George. I am a little better to day, but am a good deal fatigued in writing several letters. I shall be glad to hear from you as soon as possible. Col. Montgomery desires his respects to you: he does not trouble you with a letter, as I have wrote so fully; but he begs that you may forward one of the inclosed letters to Gen. Amherst, by an express schooner, if no other opportunity offers. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

Camp near Fort Prince
George, June 4, 1760.

JAMES GRANT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

From the King of Prussia's Head Quarters at
Leubnitz near Dresden, July 23.

THE batteries being compleated began to play upon the town the 18th; and, as they were very near the works, and even upon the edge of the ditch, some of the bombs set fire to the houses near the ramparts, which it was difficult to prevent, though the king had expressly ordered that the artillery should not act against the town, but against the ramparts only. The fire however would not have become general, if our engineers had not perceived that there were four pieces of

cannon on the steeple of the Church de la Croix, which fired on our batteries; to silence which we were obliged to throw some bombs, which set fire to the steeple, the fall whereof communicated the flames to the neighbouring houses, and, a violent wind arising, spread the fire so far, that a considerable part of the city has been consumed. The castle, however, the arsenal, the church of the Roman catholicks, and the greatest part of the town, have been preserved.

On the 19th, the day on which the fire began in the town, Marshal Daun appeared again with his army, which he had strengthened by great detachments drawn from the corps under Laudohn and Beck. He encamped between the villages of Schoenfeld and Weiffig, at a league's distance from Dresden. As, after the return of the grand army of the Austrians, the prince of Holstein, who occupied the posts of Nauendorff and Weiffel-Hirsch, with a detached corps, in order to block up the town on the other side of the river, would have been surrounded by the superior numbers of the enemy, the king ordered him to pass the Elbe. Marshal Daun, having by this means a free communication with Dresden, and being come with his army to encamp at the place called the Granges, and having also caused two bridges of boats to be built over the Elbe, and consequently there being no farther hopes of succeeding in this siege, the king resolved, on the 21st, to raise it.

In the night, between the 21st and 22d, Marshal Daun threw sixteen battalions into the town, which, at three o'clock in the morning, made a general sally on the besiegers, being desirous, with a manifest intent, of getting possession of our cannon; but in this they failed. At first indeed they carried off some picquets of the regiment of Anhalt Bernbourg, but were soon vigorously repulsed, and pursued even to the town, with the loss of 1000 men. On this occasion we have made 200 prisoners, amongst whom is Gen. Nugent, and several officers, without the loss of a single piece of cannon.

After withdrawing all the artillery from the siege, the head quarters were removed yesterday from the Grana to Leubnitz, and our army encamps here. However, we still occupy the suburbs of Pirna, the grand garden, and the camp of Plauen. General Laschy is still encamped between Gross-Sedlitz and Dohna; the army of the empire behind Maxen, and Marshal Daun at the Granges, on the other side of the Elbe. (See p. 383.)

Magdeburg, July 26. By the last accounts from Silesia, on the 20th instant, we are informed that Gen. Laudohn remained about Jawer and Landsaut, and that the town of Glatz was still blocked up. We hear from Glogaw, that a detachment of the garrison of that place had surprised and taken near Lubben, an Austrian post, consisting of a major, two

two captains, two lieutenants, 65 foot-soldiers, and 15 troopers of the regiment of Lowenstein.

By the last letters from his royal highness prince Henry of Prussia, his army was then encamped at Gleissen near Königswalde; and a separate corps, under the command of general Goltz, occupied the posts of Meleritz, which he had obliged general Tottleben to abandon with loss.

Prince Ferdinand's head quarters at Sachsenhausen, July 21. The following is the list of the killed, wounded, prisoners and missing, after the action near Corbach, July 1. (See p. 381.)

Wangenheim's. Major Busman, capt. de Horst, lieut. Grote, ensign de Litch, 3 serjeants, 17 rank and file, killed. Capt. Harling, 2 serjeants, 44 rank and file; wounded. 26 rank and file, missing.

Bock. 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, killed. 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file, wounded.

Reden. 22 rank and file, killed. Captains Bothmar, Hodenburg, Ostermeyer, lieut. Freudman, ensign Oldenburg, 5 serjeants, 58 rank and file, wounded.

Laffert. 11 rank and file, killed. 28 rank and file, wounded. 6 rank and file, missing.

Plesse. Capt. lieut. Gueiterius, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file, killed. Capt. Monstrieck, ensign Everding, 8 serjeants, 142 rank and file, wounded. 10 rank and file, missing.

1st battalion p. Charles. 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed. Capt. Schrieber, ensign ct, Seyboldstoss, 14 rank and file, wounded. 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, missing.

2d batt. p. Charles. 9 rank and file, killed. 13 rank and file, wounded, 4 rank and file, missing.

1st batt. Malmesburg. 5 rank and file, killed. Col. Keppel, 13 rank and file, wounded.

2d batt. ditto. 9 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Egerding, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Werthe. 3 rank and file, killed. 3 rank and file, wounded.

Gelfo. 1 officer, 15 rank and file, killed. 13 rank and file, wounded.

Heavy Hanoverian artillery. 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed. 3 rank and file, wounded.

Hessian ditto. 1 rank and file, ditto.

Hodenberg. 1 horse killed.

Carr's. 1 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Cathcart, 7 rank and file, wounded. 6 rank and file, missing.

Brudenell's. Lieut. Col. Furse, 8 rank and file, killed. Ensign Gibson, 7 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, missing.

Scheulenburg's. 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed. Ensign Hazleman, 5 serjeants, 24 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, missing.

1st batt. of Gilsee's. 1 rank and file, missing.

2d ditto. 1 rank and file, missing.

Bland's. 2 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Jacob, 7 rank and file, wounded. Cornet Burton, 45 rank and file, missing. 7 horses killed, 2 wounded, and 51 missing.

Hodysen's. 5 rank and file, missing.

Cornwallis's. 8 rank and file, missing.

Young Zastrow's. 3 rank and file, missing.

1st batt. Zastrow's Brunswick. 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, missing.

2d ditto. 6 rank and file, missing.

Hessian body of dragoon guards. 1 horse killed. 1 wounded.

Howard's. 1 rank and file, killed. 1 rank and file, wounded. 34 rank and file missing.

2 horses wounded, 34 missing.

English artillery. 2 rank and file, killed. 1 officer, 1 rank and file, wounded. 3 rank and file, missing.

Train. 1 rank and file, killed. 2 rank and file, wounded.

Total. 7 officers, 8 serjeants, 163 rank and file killed. 18 officers, 21 serjeants, 428 rank and file, wounded. 2 officers, 2 serjeants, 175 rank and file, missing. Total 814.

9 horses killed, 5 wounded, 83 missing. Total 99.

12 pieces of cannon, 4 haubitzers, and 30 ammunition waggons, lost.

Artillery horses. 96 killed, 82 wounded.

Prince Ferdinand's head quarters at Sachsenhausen, July 21. (See p. 381.) We have received the following authentick relation of the action near Emsdorff of the 16th instant; between the troops under the command of the hereditary prince of Brunswick, and those of the enemy under major gen. de Glaubitz.

Upon advice, that a detachmant of the enemy, consisting of six battalions, and the regiment of Berchini, under the command of major general de Glaubitz, was advancing towards Ziegenhayn, and was actually encamped at Walberg; his serene highness the hereditary prince was detached from Sachsenhausen the 14th at night, for Fritslar, towards which place six battalions of the army had already filed off. He marched early the next morning to Zweiten, where general Luckner, with his regiment of hussars, as also Elliot's regiment of light dragoons (that were just arrived) joined him. They continued their march, and arrived that evening at Treysa: but M. de Glaubitz had already marched from Walberg, and encamped at Emsdorff. Our troops being fatigued, passed the night at Treysa, and marched the 16th to Speckwinkel, where major Fridricks was posted with his chasseurs, and to which place colonel Freytag had advanced with one of his brigades. Our infantry did not arrive till eleven in the morning. The hereditary prince himself went forward and reconnoitred the enemy's position, and found their camp placed at the opening of the mountains, with their left extending to a wood before Emsdorff, with the village of Erxdorff before their right;

he took with him five battalions, placed the foot chasseurs, and a brigade of the chasseurs on horseback at the head, as an advanced guard, and made a detour of near two leagues across the woods, mountains, and the village of Wolskuler, in order to gain the left flank of the enemy, who, thinking themselves very secure, were surprised in their camp, and had only time to place two battalions upon their flank; but these, after the first attack made upon them by the chasseurs, were routed by the second regiment of Hessian guards, the colonel of which, M. Naurodt, was wounded at the first discharge. Four pieces of cannon played from the wood upon the camp, and the five battalions immediately drew out, and, wheeling about, pushed the enemy, who had scarce formed themselves behind their camp. While this passed, general Luckner, whom the prince had left in a bottom before Speckwinkel with the cavalry, and a battalion of Bahr, (Hanoverian) got up the heights upon the first firing, and attacked the right of the enemy, (where M. de Glaubitz had placed Berchini's regiment) and received a general discharge from all the musketry of as those that could get to their arms, as well as from the artillery that was ready to play. The enemy was put to flight, and passed a wood which was behind them, the rear-guard only shewing some appearance of resistance. All their baggage, artillery and tents, were taken. They retired by Langenstein, to which place Bahr's battalion pursued them. From thence, having thrown themselves into another wood, the same battalion passed through Langenstein, and posted themselves upon the stone bridge that is over the river Ohme.

During this time, the cavalry had got up to our right, and, keeping close to the side of the enemy, had cut them off from the road that leads to Amenebourg; and, it being impossible for our infantry to follow them, the hereditary prince took with him the regiment of Elliott's light dragoons, got together some hussars, and passed in pursuit of them in the wood, which they had reached on the other side of the Ohme; and, finding them again on their march in the plain, in their way to Neiderkleyn, he charged and broke through them four or five different times; at last separated 500 men from the body, surrounded them, and obliged them to lay down their arms. Not satisfied with this, he marched against the remainder of the enemy's infantry, which had thrown itself into Neiderkleyn, and had fixed themselves near a wood, surrounded them, and summoned them to surrender, which was accordingly done. Berchini's regiment was likewise either entirely taken or cut to pieces by Luckner's hussars.

Among the prisoners of the greatest note, are major general Glaubitz himself, and the prince of Anhalt, who is a brigadier; count Helfenberg and count Muschinski were killed

by the same cannon-ball. On our side, the brave colonel Freytag was dangerously wounded; M. Derenthal, prince Ferdinand's aid de camp, received a shot in his thigh; M. Walmsden, major of brigade, had his horse killed under him, and M. Normand, major-general Bahr's aid de camp, had his head taken off by the last cannon shot that the enemy fired. Our loss has, upon the whole, not been very considerable. Our trophies are nine pair of colours (almost all of which we owe to the intrepidity of Elliott's regiment, which, for its first appearance in the field, has done wonders) five pieces of artillery, and a hautbitzer. Major-general Bahr, and M. de Bischausen, had the honour to command the infantry under the prince's orders, which shewed throughout the whole as much courage as good-will to march on and engage, though harrassed and almost exhausted by the fatigues of their march.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, from the Regiments under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, at the aforesaid Action.

CAVALRY.

Elliott's light dragoons. Capt. Lieut. Bask, cornet Burd, 2 serjeants, and 71 private men, killed. Cornet Parkyns, cornet Fulford, 1 serjeant, and 47 private men, wounded. 116 horses killed, and 52 wounded.

Chasseurs. One private man killed. Col. Freytag, 1 serjeant, and 7 private men, wounded. Five horses killed, and eight wounded.

INFANTRY.

The Hanoverian regiment of Bahr. Four private men killed, and 2 missing.

Ditto of Marschal's. One private man killed, 3 serjeants, and 6 private men, wounded.

Chasseurs. One serjeant killed; lieut. Danckwert, 1 serjeant, and 10 private men, wounded; and 4 missing.

The 2d batt. of Hessian guards. One serjeant, and 1 private man, killed; colonel Naurath, 3 serjeants, and 11 private men, wounded.

The Hessian regiment of Maunsbach. One private man killed; capt. Dehrental, Prince Ferdinand's aid de camp, wounded.

	Total	Killed	Wound.	Missing.
Officers	—	2	5	0
Serjeants	—	4	9	0
Private men	—	79	81	6
		85	95	6
Horses	—	121	60	

List of the Prisoners taken from the Enemy.
 Mons. de Glaubitz, major-general.
 Prince of Anhalt, brigadier.

Regiment

Regiments.	Officers.	Priv. men.
Berthini's hussars, horse	9	68
Ditto, infantry	16	332
Prince of Anhalt's	85	1069
Royal Baviere	67	1013
	177	2482

COPY of a PARAGRAPH in a Letter from the Earl of Pembroke to Field-Marshal Lord Viscount Ligonier, and sent by his Lordship to the Countess-Dowager of Pembroke.

Saxenhausen Camp, July 20, 1760.

HAVING before troubled your lordship with a letter, signifying the honour the duke [Prince Ferdinand] had done me in sending for me to camp from off the march before the regiment, to order me to act here as major-general, by which I had the misfortune to miss being with the regiment which did so wonderfully, only beg leave now to inclose part of this day's orders, hoping the very great merit of my friend Erskine will not be overlooked.

"Saxenhausen Camp, July 20, 1760. His serene highness orders it to be publicly testified to the whole army, how much he is charmed and satisfied with the good conduct and valour of the corps that fought on the 16th inst. under the orders of the hereditary prince. The praises his serene highness gave of them to the duke were such that nothing can be said in addition to them. His serene highness, therefore, gives his best thanks to those brave troops, and particularly to Elliott's regiment, which was allowed by every body present to have done wonders. His serene highness the prince could not enough commend, to the duke, the bravery, good conduct, and good countenance, with which that regiment fought. His serene highness desires much to be able to find means to acknowledge to major Erskine principally, who was at the head of that regiment, and led it on so gallantly, as well as to the officers and men, his real satisfaction, and to have it in his power to do them service. He desires these gentlemen to furnish him with an opportunity of doing it, and he shall seize it with pleasure."

THE LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, August 9.

YESTERDAY in the afternoon, captain Faucitt, aid de camp to the marquis of Granby, arrived with the following account from his serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's head-quarters at Warbourg, dated the 1st instant.

"The chevalier de Muy having passed the Dymel at Stadtbergen with the reserve of the French army under his command (amounting, as is supposed, to upwards of 35,000 men) extending itself down the river in order to cut off our communication with Westphalia, while marshal Broglie advanced with the main army of the French towards our camp at Kalle, as prince Xavier did likewise with the reserve under him towards Cassel, which place general

Kilmansegge was left with a body of troops to protect; his serene highness passed the Dymel, in the night of the 30th, between Liebenau and Dringelbourg.

The hereditary prince passed that river on the 29th, to reinforce general Sporcke, and took post between Liebenau and Corbeke, the whole corps then consisting of 24 battalions and 22 squadrons; and on the 30th his serene highness reconnoitred the position of the chevalier de Muy's camp between Warbourg and Ochsendorff.

About five the next morning the grand army assembled, and formed on the heights near Corbeke, while the hereditary prince was marching, in two columns, in order to turn the enemy's left flank, which was attacked, almost at the same time, both in flank and in rear, by the hereditary prince and M. de Sporcke; and, after a very sharp engagement, the enemy was at last obliged, by our continual fire, to give way, and fall back upon Warbourg.

C The army was marching, in the mean while, with the greatest expedition, to attack the enemy in front; but, as the infantry could not come up to charge in time, the marquis of Granby was ordered to advance with the cavalry of the right; and the English artillery, commanded by captain Philips, made such expedition, as to be able to second the attack in a surprising manner. The French cavalry, though very numerous, retreated immediately, as ours were advancing upon them, excepting only three of their squadrons, which shewed some firmness, but were soon broke. Part of the English cavalry then fell upon the enemy's infantry, which suffered extremely, particularly the Swiss regiment of Lochmann. The town of Warbourg was attacked by the Legion Britannique; and the enemy, finding themselves thus attacked on both their flanks, in front and in rear, retired in the utmost precipitation, and with the loss of many men, both from the fire of our artillery, and from the charge of our cavalry. Many of them were drowned in attempting to ford the Dymel. The enemy's loss in men is certainly considerable, but cannot be exactly calculated. It is supposed, that they have left 1500 upon the field of battle, and that the prisoners we have made exceed that number. We have taken ten pieces of cannon, with some colours.

F Our loss is very moderate, and falls chiefly upon Maxwell's battalion of English grenadiers, which did wonders. My lord Granby, and lieutenant-general Mostyn, at the head of the English cavalry, distinguished themselves greatly, and contributed much to the success of the day."

THE LONDON GAZETTE, August 9.

H Translation of a Letter from his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to his Majesty.

SIR, Warbourg, Aug. 1.

I Have the honour of acquainting your majesty with the defeat of the reserve under the chevalier de Muy, who, having passed the Dymel

Dymel at Stadtbergen, extended his corps down the banks of that river, in order to cut me off from Weßphalia, whilst M. de Broglie was advancing with his main army towards my camp at Kalle, and prince Xavier with his reserve, on our left, towards Cassel. Hereupon I determined to leave general Kielmansegge with a body of troops at Cassel, for the protection of that city, and to march myself with the army, the night of the 30th, in order to pass the Dymel between Liebenau and Dringelberg; which was happily executed. The hereditary prince, who had passed the Dymel on the 29th, to go and reinforce general Spörcke, (who was posted since the 8th between Liebenau and Corbeke) reconnoitred the position of the chevalier de Mui, who from the 30th in the morning was in possession of a very advantageous camp between Warbourg and Ochsendorff. It was agreed, that the prince and M. Spörcke should turn the enemy's left, whilst I advanced with the army upon their front; which was done with all possible success, the enemy being attacked, almost in the same instant, by M. Spörcke and the hereditary prince, in flank and in rear. As the infantry of the army could not march fast enough to charge at the same time, I ordered my lord Granby to advance with the cavalry of the right. The English artillery got up on a gallop, and seconded the attack in a surprising manner. All the troops have done well, and particularly the English. The French cavalry, though very numerous, retreated, as soon as ours advanced to charge them, excepting only three squadrons*, that kept their ground, but were soon broke. A part of the English cavalry then fell upon the enemy's infantry, which suffered extremely, and particularly the regiment of Lockmann, Swiss. I ordered an attack to be made on the town of Warbourg by the Legion Britannique; and the enemy, finding themselves thus attacked upon their two flanks, in front and in rear, retired with the utmost precipitation, and with the loss of many men, as well from the fire of our artillery, as from the attacks of the cavalry. Many were drowned in the Dymel, in attempting to ford it. The enemy's loss in men is very considerable: I cannot exactly ascertain it, but it is supposed that they have left 1500 men upon the field of battle; and the amount of the prisoners we have made, probably exceeds that number. We have taken ten pieces of cannon, with some colours. The loss on our side is very moderate, and falls chiefly upon the brave battalion of Maxwell's English grenadiers, which did wonders. Colonel Beckwith, who commanded the brigade formed of English grenadiers and Scotch highlanders, distinguish'd himself greatly, and has been wounded in the head.

My lord Granby, with the English cavalry, has contributed extremely to the success of the day. I charge captain Faucitt, his lordship's aid-de-camp, with this letter, to be delivered to your majesty, and to give your majesty a more particular account of the action from his own mouth, till I have the honour of laying at your majesty's feet a more extensive and circumstantial relation. I am, with the most profound respect, Sir,

Your majesty's most humble, and
Most obedient cousin and servant,
*Ferdinand, Duc de Brunswick
& de Luneburg.*

B Copy of a Letter from the Marquis of Granby to the Earl of Holderness.

MY LORD,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour of acquainting your lordship of the success of the hereditary prince yesterday morning.

C General Spörcken's corps marched from the camp at Kalle to Liebenau, about four in the afternoon of the 29th: The hereditary prince followed, the same evening, with a body of troops, among which were the two English battalions of grenadiers, the two of highlanders, and four squadrons of dragoons, Cope's and Conway's.

D The army was under arms all day on the 30th, and, about eleven at night, marched off in six columns to Liebenau. About five the next morning, the whole army assembled, and formed on the heights near Corbeke. The hereditary prince was, at this time, marching in two columns, in order to turn the enemy's left flank; which he did by marching to Donhelbourg, leaving Klein-Eder on his left, and forming in two lines, with his left towards Dossel, and his right near Grimbeck, opposite to the left flank of the enemy, whose position was, with the left to the high hill near Ochsendorff, and their right to Warbourg, into which place they had flung Fischer's corps. The

F hereditary prince immediately attacked the enemy's flank, and, after a very sharp dispute, obliged them to give way, and, by a continual fire, kept forcing them to fall back upon Warbourg. The army was, at this time, marching with the greatest diligence to attack the enemy in front; but the infantry could not get up in time: General Waldegrave, at the head of the British, pressed their march as much as possible: No troops could shew more eagerness to get up, than they shewed. Many of the men, from the heat of the weather, and over-straining themselves to get on, through morassy and very difficult ground, suddenly dropped down on their march.

G General Moltyn, who was at the British cavalry that was formed on the right of our infantry

* A squadron of French horse, when complete, is 160 men, of dragoons, 180.—This serves to confirm what colonel Sloper said on lord G. S.'s trial, That, had the front of the cavalry moved fast enough to have obliged the regiment he commanded, to have galloped, it was his opinion it would have come up fit for business, and would have beat any three French squadrons it could have met with.

infantry, on the other side of a large wood, upon receiving the duke's orders to come up with the cavalry as fast as possible, made so much expedition, bringing them up at a full trot, though the distance was near five miles, that the British cavalry had the happiness to arrive in time, to share the glory of the day, having successfully charged, several times, both the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

I should do injustice to the general officers, to every officer and private man, of the cavalry, if I did not beg your lordship would assure his majesty, that nothing could exceed their gallant behaviour on that occasion.

Captain Phillips made so much expedition with his cannon, as to have an opportunity, by a severe cannonade, to oblige those who had joined the Dymel, and were formed on the other side, to retire with the utmost precipitation.

I received his serene highness's orders, yesterday in the evening, to pass the river after them, with the twelve British battalions and ten squadrons, and am now encamped upon the heights of Wilda, about four miles from Warburg, on the heights of which their grand army is encamped.

M. de Mui is now retiring from the heights of Volkmissen, where he lay under arms last night, towards Welfshagen. I cannot give your lordship an account of the loss on either side. Captain Faucitt, whom I send off with this, shall get all the intelligence he can upon this head before he sets off.

I am, &c.

GRANBY.

P. S. Saturday morning, six o'clock.

As I had not an opportunity of sending off captain Faucitt so soon as I intended, I opened my letter to acquaint your lordship that I have just joined the grand army with my detachment.

A *A List of English SHIPS employed by his Britannick Majesty's Subjects in the Greenland Fishery, in the Year 1760, with their Number of FISH, &c.*

	Fish.		Fish.
From London.		From Liverpool.	
ANSON	6	Golden Lion	6
Weymouth	5	From Newcastle.	
Duke of Bedford	2	Dolphin	3
Seahorse	3½	Swallow	2
Providence	3	From Scotland.	
Coronation	3	North Star	2
Parnassus	2	Prince of Wales	2
Lively	2	City of Aberdeen	0
Kent	2	Peggy	2
Sarah	2	Hawke	0
Hope	2	Grand Tully	0
Adventure	2	From Whitby.	
Ridden	1	Henry and John	2
Adriatick	1½	From Topsham.	
Henrietta	0	Exeter	1
Royal Bounty	0	Lost in the Ice.	
Cumberland	2	St. Paul, from London	
Young Eagle	4	Thomas, from ditto	
James	3	Lion, from ditto	
From Hull.		Worthy Shepherd,	
Leviathan	2	from Topsham	
Berry	0	Resolution, Newcastle	
Pool	5	Cholmondeley, Liverpool.	

Poetical ESSAYS in AUGUST, 1760.

To that admirable Poet, Mr. GLOVER,

On reading his Leonidas.

Illustrious bard, that in this darksome age
Hast deck'd Britannia with a poet's wreath,
Fairer than e'er the muses yet bestow'd
On Athens, or on Rome! Atrides' self,
Nor good Aeneas, shine in half that pomp,
That majesty and grace, that bloom around
Divine Leonidas. See his bosom pant
For virtue, and for fame! Eager to rush
Where Justice holds the laurel, how he smiles
On glorious toils, and with fresh ardour glows
When his dear country calls! O sacred voice
To patriots and to heroes! teach, kind heav'n!
Our British youth like him to live and die.
Oh! who can number o'er the beautiful strokes
Of poetry and nature that adorn
Thy verse? Behold the pensive queen,
With her sweet children, bath'd in silent tears,
And sorrows bursting from such clouds of grief!
I see, I feel, replies Leonidas,
Thy anguish! but my country calls—And now,

O thou dear mourner! wherefore heaves afresh
That tender breast! Leonidas must fall—
Fall for his country, liberty, and thee!
Bless'd muse! who, after ages past between,
Resum'st this glowing theme, to warm our youth
With ancient virtue and an honest fame!
For this may future poets save thy tomb,
With laurels fresh, from Time's devouring hand,
And next to Milton rank their Glover's name!
Wootton, Somerset, EUGENIO.
June 21, 1760.

A SONG. By J. GLASSER.

YE connoisseurs in beauty, who
In ev'ry female find
Some charm engaging, soft, and new,
Come view my Rosalind!
And, when ye have beheld that face
Where all perfection reigns,
Own that with dignity and grace
Love's empire she maintains.

For

* See Sir Isaac Newton's Chronol. p. 56, and Raleigh's Hist. of the World, v. ii. b. iii. ch. 6. of Pausanias Laconicus, for the truth of this Poem.

3.
For what is Lucy's blooming cheek,
Or Nancy's airs and art,
To Rosalinda's eyes, that speak
Love's language to the heart?

4.
From pride and affectation free,
By Nature's hand she's dress'd;
And Virtue's self delights to be
Of Rosalind the guest.

5.
With envious eyes her sex survey
This wonder of her kind,
And hear th' admiring shepherd's say,
"An angel's Rosalind!"

6.
But cease to envy, O ye fair!
Charms which do yours exceed:—
Let but your minds with hers compare,
You'll angels be indeed.
Kingston, near Taunton.

An ODE. By the Same.

1.
TO sing of Laura, lovely maid!
Requires no fabled muse's aid:
Her charms can inspiration give,
And make her poet's numbers live.

2.
Venus! thy throne of beauty yield,
Nor dare dispute with her the field:
Thou ne'er hadst won the golden prize,
Had Paris view'd my Laura's eyes.

3.
In vain the Graces would compare
With her for face, for shape, and air:
In Pallas' self, alas! we find
But a weak emblem of her mind.

4.
The crimson blush, that paints the skies
When all-enlivening morn shall rise,
Is but a faint attempt to show
The roses on her cheeks that glow.

5.
The lilly, pleasing to the sight,
May boast, indeed, its virgin white;
But Laura's breasts much lovelier dawn
Beneath their envious veil of lawn.

6.
O Jove, and all ye pow'rs! my pray'r
Accept, and make the maid your care;
Day, after day, improve her charms,
Till time shall give her to my arms.

The Easy FAIR ONE.

WHEN Fanny first gave ear to love,
And smiles consenting spread,
Each swain approach'd the giddy lass,
By youth and beauty led.

II.
The tall, the short, the grave, the gay,
The peasant, and the cit;
To all the willing fair is kind,
For all complexions fit.

III.
No swain e'er pass'd the blushing rose,
But smelt it as it grew;
No bee came buzzing round the flower,
But sipp'd the fragrant dew.

IV.
The fond she rivets with her frowns;
By freedom wins the cold;
By hidden smiles she gains the young;
By frequent smiles the old.

V.
Yet Fanny still remains a maid,
Tho' courted all her life;
For none dare singly claim the fair,
Who's every body's wife.

E. V.

The following Lines were written under a strong Sense of Gratitude for an extraordinary Deliverance by a gentle Sum from a charitable Lady.

WHEN in the depth of poverty I pin'd,
And sad despair assail'd my wretched mind,
Stung with each want, with ev'ry care oppress'd,
Until my weary spirits groan'd for rest;
A horrid spectacle! all spoil'd, forlorn,
Abandon'd by false friends with taunts and scorn,
Heav'n's choicest favourite bestow'd relief,
The great, the good Miranda, cur'd my grief.
Joy now succeeds; for she has chang'd the
And my deploring soul is now serene. [scen,
Her noble charity has all excell'd:
Miranda still remains, unparallel'd,
A cordial friend! the only one I found,
Whose tender hand pour'd balm into my wound:
How shall the feeble lay aspire to tell—
Her gen'rous care my anxious breast to heal:
With pity she beheld my parting breath,
And kindly snatch'd me from the jaws of death.
O! may her precious life be longer spun,
That others, by her great example won,
May help the poor and needy in distress,
The widow, stranger, and the fatherless:
So shall their gracious souls, like hers, aspire
To heaven, and earth their gen'rous deeds
admire;
And, when their hours of blest reward is come,
May heavenly choirs with raptures hail them
home,
Where truth, where mercy, pity, reign sublime,
Unclouded, and enthron'd thro' endless time.
When crowns of righteousness the just receive,
And all delights omnipotence can give:
Wrapt in celestial love, they there shall sing
Loud hallelujahs to th' almighty King!
There may I joyfully obtain the grace
At blest Miranda's feet to find a place:
With gratitude exult in that abode,
And humbly glorify Miranda's God!

We have, this Month, in Addition to the several Maps, Plans, &c. of or relating to QUEBECK, obliged our Readers with the following VIEW of that City, from the BARRON; of which more in our next See p. 277.

Monthly Chronologer.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the British Cavalry, on the 31st of July, 1760.

(See before, p. 430.)

CAVALRY.

LUE's. 2 private, killed. 1 officer, 6 private, wounded. 7 private, missing. 1 horse killed, 15 wounded, 6 missing. — **Bland's.** 2 non-commissioned officers, 2 private, killed. 1 officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 26 private, wounded. 3 private missing. 11 horses killed, 4 wounded, 6 missing. — **Waldegrave's.** 3 non-commissioned officers, 9 private, killed. 3 officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, 10 private, wounded. 10 horses killed, 2 wounded, 1 missing. — **Howard's.** 3 non-commissioned officers, 5 private, wounded. 1 private, missing. 3 horses, wounded, 5 missing. — **Carabners.** 3 private, wounded. 3 private, missing. 1 horse, killed, 9 wounded, 9 missing. — **Honeywood's.** 2 private, killed. 2 officers, 1 private, wounded. 2 non-commissioned officers, 16 private, missing. 23 horses killed, 1 wounded, 18 missing. — **Conway's.** 1 non-commissioned officer, 7 private, killed. 1 non-commissioned officer, 11 private, wounded. 16 horses killed, 13 wounded, 5 missing. — **Greys.** 1 private, missing. 1 horse missing. — **Innis-killing.** 2 private, killed. 3 private, wounded. 2 horses killed, 1 wounded, 3 missing. — **Cope's.** 1 private, missing. 4 horses missing. — **Mordant's.** 4 officers, 1 private, killed. 10 private, wounded. 1 private, missing. 4 horses killed, 12 wounded, 5 missing. — **Ancram's.** 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 private, wounded. 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 private, missing. 7 horses killed, 2 wounded, 2 missing.

List of Officers killed and wounded.

Mordaunt's. Major Davenport, cornet Rat-cliff, killed. — **Blue's.** Cornet Cheney, wounded. — **Bland's.** Cornet Earle, wounded. — **Waldegrave's.** Capt. Arnot, lieutenant Mattack, cornet Callender, wounded. — **Honeywood's.** Capt. Gore, cornet Coleclough, wounded.

Total killed, 2 officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, 35 private. Wounded, 7 officers, 8 non-commissioned officers, 78 private men. Missing, 3 non-commissioned officers, 35 private. Total killed 39, wounded 93, missing 38. Horses killed 75, wounded 63, missing 32.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing, of the British Grenadiers and Highlanders, in the Field of Warburg, the 31st of July, 1760.

INFANTRY.

First battalion commanded by major Daul-Hodgson's. 4 private, killed. 2 officers, August, 1760.

cers, 26 private, wounded. — **Barrington's.** 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 private, killed. 1 officer, 13 private, wounded. 1 private, missing. — **Bockland's.** 6 private, killed. 21 private, wounded. 6 private, missing. — **Cornwallis's.** 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 3 private, killed. 1 officer, 21 private, wounded. 2 private, missing. — **Griffin's.** 6 private, killed. 33 private, wounded. — **Carr's.** 4 private, killed. 2 non-commissioned officers, 14 private, wounded.

Second battalion, commanded by major Maxwell. **Napier's.** 1 non-commissioned officer, 15 private, killed. 1 officer, 3 non-commissioned officers, 32 private, wounded. 1 officer missing. — **Kingsley's.** 2 non-commissioned officers, 13 private, killed. 1 officer, 3 non-commissioned officers, 35 private, wounded. — **Fusiliers.** 1 non-commissioned officer, 11 private, killed. 2 officers, 19 private, wounded. — **Home's.** 1 non-commissioned officer, 7 private, killed. 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 24 private, wounded. 4 private, missing. — **Stuart's.** 10 private, killed. 2 officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, 19 private, wounded. — **Brudenell's.** 9 private, killed. 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 22 private, wounded.

List of Officers killed and wounded.

First division of grenadiers. Col. Beckwith, wounded. — **Hodgson's.** Capt. Ross, lieut. Baker, wounded. — **Barrington's.** Capt. Wilkinson, wounded. — **Cornwallis's.** Capt. Carr, wounded. Lieut. Ord, killed.

Second battalion of grenadiers. **Napier's.** Lieut. Grozier, wounded. Lieut. Armstrong, missing. — **Kingsley's.** Capt. Tennant, wounded. — **Huske's.** Capt. Rainey, lieut. Mercer, wounded. — **Stuart's.** Capt. Dally, lieut. Douglas, wounded. — **Brudenell's.** Lieut. Warburton, wounded. **Home's.** Lieut. Wynne, wounded.

N. B. Lieut. Ogilvy, of colonel Keith's, wounded. 2 men of col. Campbell's, wounded.

Total killed, officer 1, non-commissioned officers 7, private 90. Wounded, officers 12, non-commissioned officers 11, private 279. Missing, officer 1, private 14. Total loss, killed 98, wounded 302, missing 15.

Detachment of ARTILLERY.

Bombardiers, wounded 1. **Gunners,** killed 1, wounded 1. **Matrosses,** killed 1, wounded 4, missing 2. Total, killed 2, wounded 7, missing 2.

Total loss sustained in the cavalry in killed, wounded and missing, 164. Total loss sustained in the grenadiers and highlanders in killed, wounded and missing, 415. Bombardiers, gunners, and matrosses, killed, wounded and missing, 11. Total 590.

H h h

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, July 29.
Admiralty-Office. Captain Vane, in his majesty's ship *Arethusa*, took off Lowestoffe, on the 25th instant, the *Revenge*, a French privateer-cutter of eight carriage-guns, and forty-four men, and also retook the *Swallow* brigantine, which had been taken by the said privateer in her way from Amsterdam to Teneriffe.

Captain Tonym, in his majesty's ship *Fowey*, has also taken a small Dunkirk privateer, which was cruising off Heligolandt, to intercept the English merchantmen bound to Ham-
burgh.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

The following advertisement appeared in the *London Gazette* and other papers:

"*St. Thomas's Hospital*, July 30, 1760. Whereas the town has been alarmed with a false and wicked report, that the plague is broke out in *St. Thomas's Hospital*; we, the under-written, (in pursuance of an order of the grand committee of governors held this day) do hereby certify, that the said report is absolutely without foundation; and that there are no other diseases amongst the patients than what are usual in this and all other hospitals.

Thomas Milner, M. Akenfide, Alexander Russell, John Hadley, Physicians to *St. Thomas's Hospital*.

T. Baker, Benj. Corvell, Thomas Smith, Surgeons to the said Hospital.

George Whisfield, Apothecary to the said Hospital.

[The wicked report, mention'd above, spread a general consternation; and the demand for rue and wormwood in Covent-Garden market, on Tuesday morning, advanced the price of those articles almost forty per cent. and the gardeners servants were employed all the day in taking those commodities to market.]

FRIDAY, August 1.

Two of the lionesses in the Tower whelped each a young one.

William Butler, esq; citizen and wax-chandler, was chosen sheriff of this city; but a poll was demanded for alderman Kite.

FRIDAY, 8.

The poll ended for sheriff, when Mr. alderman Kite had a majority of 103, and was the next day declared duly elected.

THURSDAY, 14.

Major-general Stanwix, who had arrived from America, waited on his majesty, and was most graciously received.

FRIDAY, 15.

A most shocking murder was committed at the Pewter Platter in Cross-street, Hatton-garden, by one Stirne, who had been an usher to Mr. Crawford's boarding-school in the same street, but had been for some time discharged. Mr. Matthews, a surgeon and man-midwife, late of Seal, in Kent, but last of Brook-street, Holborn, well known for his skill in the cure of fistulas, having commenced an acquaintance with this person, upon his dismissal took him

into his house, and treated him like a brother, supplying him with money and other necessities; but he making an ill use of this kindness, Mr. Matthews found himself under a necessity of desiring him to provide for himself; which he refusing to do, Mr. Matthews applied to a magistrate for instructions how to proceed, who sent an officer with proper authority to force him out; which he so highly resented, as from that instant to form a resolution of destroying his benefactor, but concealed his intention, and, calling upon Mr. Matthews at a coffee-house in Holborn on Friday morning, desired that unfortunate gentleman to lend him half a guinea, which he readily did; and with this ready money Stirne purchased the pistols which were to be the instruments of his revenge; and, calling at the Pewter Platter in the evening, where Mr. Matthews had appointed to meet him, he joined company, but seemed thoughtful and confused; upon which one of the gentlemen called him out, and told him he hoped he had no ill intent, for his confusion gave room for suspicion: He assured him, upon his honour, he had not: They then went in again; and, in a few minutes after, he drew the pistol from his right breast, which was muffled with brown paper,—it is supposed, in order to prevent an alarm, and, leaning over the table, with his left hand fired at Mr. Matthews, who gave but one groan, and expired immediately, the ball having gone into his left breast: Then, drawing out his other pistol with his right hand, Stirne endeavoured to shoot himself, but (whether through confusion, or what other cause, it is hard to say) missed himself, the ball going between his body and his arm, and into the frame of the window. Being asked what could be his motive for perpetrating so horrid an act, he said his honour was wounded, and he could not sleep for three nights, his mind being wholly bent upon the means of revenge. He was next morning carried before a magistrate, who committed him to Newgate.

MONDAY, 25.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Clerke, of his majesty's sloop the *Basilisk*, has taken, within two miles of the Lizard Point, and sent into Falmouth, *La Catherina*, a French lugger privateer, belonging to Morlaix, carrying seven swivel-guns, and 23 men. She had been out a week from Roscou, and had taken nothing.

Capt. Goodall, of his majesty's sloop the *Hazard*, has also taken, on the coast of Norway, and sent into Tinmouth, the *Duc d'Angouleme*, a French dogger-privateer, carrying seven four-pounder guns, and 65 men.

The dogs in this metropolis, and its suburbs, have, in a very uncommon degree, this season been seized with madness, and numbers of their fellow animals, as well as of the human species, have been bitten by them; so that this month, it has become matter of public notice: The magistrates of the city, &c. have ordered all dogs to be muzzled, or kept

for a certain time, and all stragglers to be destroyed, who have been dispatched in considerable numbers. The papers have abounded with receipts for the cure of this malady; all which may be seen, by our readers, in our volumes, for 1735, p. 116, 301, 442, 474, 475; 1741, p. 464; 1747, p. 284; 1750, p. 476; 1752, p. 375; 1753, p. 147, 521; 1756, p. 627—629. These references include Dr. Mead's famous receipt, Dr. James's method of cure, Choissel's method of curing the bite of mad animals, &c. &c. But our readers are desired particularly to attend to what is said of Dr. Andree's treatment of this disorder, in our last, p. 363.

His majesty, out of his great regard to the improvement of knowledge, upon an application lately made by the president and fellows of the Royal Society, has readily granted in the most gracious manner a sum of money, to enable them to send proper persons to St. Helena and Bencoolen, to observe the transit of Venus over the sun next June. The lords of the admiralty likewise, who not long ago furnished the royal observatory at Greenwich with such excellent instruments as are not to be equalled in any other country, have, upon this occasion, given fresh proof of their zeal for the cultivation of astronomy (so necessary to the art of navigation) by granting a ship to convey the observers to their station. And we understand that two gentlemen have offered to go for this purpose to St. Helena.

The materials of the three following city gates have been sold before the committee of lords to Mr. Blagden, a carpenter, in Coleman-street, viz. Aldgate for 157l. 10s. Cripplegate for 91l. and Ludgate for 148l. The purchaser is to begin to pull down the two first on the first day of September, and Ludgate on the 4th of August, and is to clear away all the rubbish, &c. in two months from those days. [An account of these gates in our next.]

The society for the encouragement of the British troops abroad, and for the relief of their widows and orphans, have finally closed their accounts; and it appears they have received 768l. 2s. 7d. for the purposes of their benevolent designs, and have expended therein 340l. 15s. 5d.

Eight tradesmen, on a party of pleasure, were taken by a French privateer off the North Foreland, this month, and paid 320l. for their ransom.

For these many years there never was such a number of turtles brought to England as by the Leeward Island fleet now arrived; there was one delivered to a merchant in Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, that weighed near 500lb. weight, and another to a gentleman in Antin-Frars, upwards of 400.

The number of the inhabitants computed to be in the known world, at a present, taken from the several calculations of Riccioli, Specht, Sussmilch, and others,

amount to 953 millions. Spain and Portugal 20 millions; France 20; Italy, and adjacent isles, 8; Great Britain 9; Ireland 2; Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland, 30; Denmark, Sweden and Norway, 6; Russia 18; Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, and Tartary, 50. Thus Europe contains 153 millions; Asia 500, Africa 150, America 150. In the whole 953 millions.

Admiral Coates arrived, the latter end of last month, from Jamaica, and a fleet of 80 ships from the Leeward Islands.

Extract of a Letter from Quiberon-Bay, dated July 16.

"Yesterday we had an account, that on the 8th instant his majesty's ship the Dragon, who, with some other ships, is watching Port Louis, chased a very rich French vessel into a river near that port. The batteries at the entrance prevented the boats pursuing up the river. Capt. Hervey with his own ship ran in and engaged a battery, drove them from their guns, and knocked the guard-house down. In the night he himself landed with his boats, and just at day-light surprized twenty of their guard, threw the guns into the sea, burnt the guard-house, brought off the ammunition, and sent his boats up to bring away the vessel; but, being dry a shore, they could only destroy and burn her. He brought off four small barks and thirty prisoners."

At the assizes at Worcester, three persons were capitally convicted, one of them, William Goslin, a quaker, for the murder of his female apprentice, who was executed in the usual manner: At Huntingdon, a sheepstealer: At Winchester, two: At Chelmsford, one: At Maidstone, five, who have been all reprieved: At Durham, one: At Exeter, 2: At Stafford, one, but reprieved: At Shrewsbury, one, but reprieved: At Southampton, one, for the murder of his wife, who was executed according to his sentence: And at Bury St. Edmunds, one. The assizes for Northumberland and Norfolk, at Buckingham, Cambridge, Abingdon, Derby, Dorchester, Norwich, Hereford, Guildford, Horsham, Monmouth, and Salisbury, proved maiden ones: At Hertford only two causes were tried, and at Bedford there was neither cause or prisoner to be try'd: And it is remarkable, that in the five counties on the home circuit, viz. Herts, Essex, Kent, Sussex and Surry, only six prisoners have been capitally convicted; a circumstance never known before.

At a congregation of the university of Cambridge, it was proposed, that a sum should be voted from the publick chest, towards the compleating of the botanick garden, which was given to them by the reverend Dr. Walker, vice-master of Trinity college; and it was unanimously agreed, that 500l. be applied for that purpose. (See p. 270.)

A melancholy affair happened lately near High Wycomb, Bucks: As one Turner, coachman to the Rev. Dr. Clark of that town,

was driving his lady down a bye place, called Tadpole-Lane, on a sudden he stopped the carriage, violently pulled the lady by her hair out of her place, and with a snick-a-snee, stabbed her several times in her body. The lady was carried to farmer Westfield's, where, notwithstanding all possible care, after languishing three days in great agony, she expired. This affair must have been premeditated, for Turner (who always behaved remarkably well in his station till this horrid act) was provided with a loaded pistol, which he discharged at farmer Westfield's wife and one Mrs. Walker, whom he met in his flight, but providentially did them no harm: Farmers Westfield and Walker, who were hay-making in a field near the road, pursued him with their prongs as far as Wycomb; he took in at the back door of one Mr. Squires, for protection, but was soon discovered, and by the mayor of that place committed to receive his just deserts.

Six houses have been consumed by fire at Warminster, Wilts.

By a list published it appears, that, from May 1, 1756, to July 25, 1760, 122 vessels, belonging or consigned to the port of Liverpool, have been taken by the French; 24 of which have been retaken, several ransomed, three restored, two sunk, and one stranded.

Edinburgh, June 28. From Orbiston, near Hamilton, we are informed, that about eight days ago a horse belonging to William Cross in Boggs, being at grass in an inclosure, in the forenoon he was very well, but about four in the afternoon he was observed to give over eating; from that time his neck swelled excessively to the 4th day, when he died. The owner, desirous to know the distemper, caused his neck to be cut open, when, to the great surprise of several spectators, they found a very large adder in his throat, and the parts all around mortified.

Dublin, July 19. Last month a whale was taken and brought ashore in the county of Donnegal, which measured sixty feet long, 16 high, and cut 22 inches thick in the blubber; this fish has already produced 100 hhd. of oil; the proprietors expect it will yield as much more.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated Jan. 16.

"The insurrection of the negroes is not altogether quieted, though it is imagined we will soon oblige the rebels to surrender. The number of negroes that stand out, are computed to be 700; so that if we include those who have been taken, killed, or who have already surrendered, their number, at first, must have been very considerable. The unhappy creatures are in the greatest extremity for want of food. They are not only daily dropping off for want of sustenance, but the prospect of the miseries their brethren suffer, induces many to put an end to themselves. That insurrection, it is now thought, will be

tended to be general, and their plan appears to have been a total massacre of all the whites, and to make the island a negro colony. This plan was intended to be executed immediately after the departure of the fleet for England, but the Indians on Mr. Forest's estate, who were principals in the plot, having got themselves drunk, their impatience happily anticipated the design, otherwise, in all probability, many more Europeans would have suffered." (See p. 365.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 3. **S**IR Richard Mill, of Morriston, in Hampshire, Bart. was married to Miss Warren, of Bristol.

6. Capt. Hamilton, to Miss Baugh, of Paternoster Row.

15. Paul Vaillant, Esq; one of the sheriffs of this city, &c. to Miss Theodosia Whicher.

20. Mr. Segrave, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Barret.

George Willcocks, Esq; to Miss Smith, of Penrith, in Cumberland.

21. Mr. Deputy Willis, of Castle-Baynard Ward, to Miss Baskerville.

Joseph Mawbey, of Vauxhall, Esq; to Miss Pratt.

25. Edward Travers, Esq; to Mrs. Wilton.

Lately. Dr. Barnard, of Eton school, to Miss Hagget.

Samuel Thomas, of Tregolls, in Cornwall, Esq; to Miss Jewell.

John Broadribb, Esq; general receiver of Worcestershire, to Miss Berrow, of Ledbury, with a fortune of 10,000l.

Mr. Baggott, son of Sir Walter Baggott, Bart. to Miss St. John, sister of Lord St. John.

William Deane, of Wheatley, in Oxfordshire, Esq; to Mrs. Sherwood.

Mr. John Peter Blaquier, merchant, to Miss Guyon.

Mr. Voegler, to Miss Rich, daughter of the patentee of Covent-garden playhouse.

Captain Whitwell, of the Navy, to Miss Champenowne.

August 1. Mrs. Curzon, of Stretton, in Staffordshire, aged 63, was delivered of a son and a daughter.

5. Lady of Dr. Hill, of a daughter.

6. — of Humphry Bellamy, Esq; of a son.

20. — of Geo. Richard Carter, Esq; of a daughter.

22. Hon. Mrs. Turnour, of a daughter.

25. Lady of Governor Drake, of a son.

26. Countess of Warwick, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 1. **C**APT. Budiani, governor of the poor knights of Windsor.

6. Mr. Mark Hawkins, an eminent surgeon, at Smithfield.

7. Mr. Bernard, an eminent merchant. Hon. Roger Townshend, receiver-general of the customs, brother to Lord Townshend.

1760. Mrs. Masters, aunt of the late admiral.
Richard Holland, Esq; an eminent lea-
cher-feller, in Newgate-street, who, after a
long struggle, abolished the toll at Bartholo-
mew fair. He has left 1000l. to St. Bartho-
mew's hospital.

14. Mr. Ryan, a celebrated tragedian.

16. Right Hon. Philip Lord Viscount
Wenman, of the kingdom of Ireland, suc-
ceeded in honour and estate by his eldest son
Philip, now Viscount Wenman.

21. Right Hon. Lord Viscount Hereford,
succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son.

22. Sir John Tyrwhitt, of Lincolnshire,
Baronet.

Lately. Hon Sir John Cope, Knight of the
Bath, a lieutenant-general, and colonel of the
5th regiment of dragoons. He commanded
at the battle of Preston-Pans. (See Cope in
our GEN. INDEX.)

Ralph Wallis, Esq; store-keeper to the gar-
rison at Berwick.

Henry Elvill, of Golden-square, Esq;

Paul Mascareen, Esq; late governor of An-
napolis-Royal, in Nova-Scotia, and a major-
general.

James Michie, Esq; one of his majesty's
council for South-Carolina.

Mrs. Postlethwayt, sister to Dr. Gooch,
late bishop of Ely.

Philip Henry Warburton, Esq; formerly
member for Chester, &c.

— Miles, Esq; lately drank to for sheriff.

George Grelham, of Burlington, in York-
shire, Esq;

Mr. Flood, partner with Messrs. Child,
bankers.

Henry Needler, Esq; accomptant-general of
the excise.

John Briscoe, of Croston-hall, near Car-
lisle, Esq;

John Edmondson, Esq; formerly an eminent
brewer.

Hon. Ballard Beckford, Esq; of the council
in Jamaica.

Thomas Cooper, Esq; formerly in the East-
India company's service,

Ambrose Hughes, of Chertsey, in Surry,
Esq; aged 86.

John Fytche, of More-hall, in Suffolk, Esq;

Mrs. Howard, aunt to the earl of Suffolk.

Mrs. Steinbock, a midwife, near Pregnitz,
in Germany, aged 109.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. George Ryder, M. A. was presented
to the rectory of Woollerton, in Derby-
shire.

— Mr. Buck, to the vicarage of Deep-
ham, in Norfolk.

— Mr. Bridger, to the rec-
tory of Streete, in Suffex.

— Mr. Goddard, to
the rectory of Dagwell, in Norfolk.

— Mr.
Wilkes, to the rectory of Stokesby-Monk, in
Wiltshire.

— Mr. Parker, to the rectory of
Somercombe, in Somersetshire.

— Mr. Clarke,
to the rectory of Mearston-Bygott, in Somers-

setshire. — Mr. Cuff, to the living of Ful-
beck, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. Bates, to the rec-
tory of Whalton, in Northumberland.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable the
Rev. Robert Kemble, L. L. B. to hold the vi-
carage of Wootton, in Herefordshire, with the
rectory of Shipwash in Shropshire; — to enable
John Tidnold, M. A. to hold the rectories of
West-Ansty and East-Ansty, in Devonshire; —
to enable Tho. Nairne, M. A. to hold the vi-
carages of Ewe and Battle, in Suffex; — to en-
able Henry Buckworth, M. A. to hold the
rectories of Leepworth and Shirfield, in Lin-
colnshire.

PROMOTIONS CIVIL and MILITARY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,
Whitehall, Aug. 26.

HIS majesty, revoking a former grant, has
granted to John Nicholson and Walter
Goodere, Gents. the office of water-bailiff
between Staines bridge and the head of the
river Thames.

August 26. The king has been pleased to
order letters patent, to be passed under the
great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, contain-
ing a grant unto the Right Hon. Richard, Lord
Mornington, and his heirs male, of the dignity
of a viscount and earl, by the name, stile, and
title, of Viscount Wesley, of Dangan castle,
in the county of Meath, and Earl of Morning-
ton, in the same county, in the said kingdom;
— a grant unto the Right Hon. Peter, Lord
Ludlow, and his heirs male, of the dignities
of a viscount and earl, by the name, stile, and
title, of Viscount Preston, of Ardfalla, in the
county of Meath, and Earl Ludlow, in the said
kingdom; — a grant unto the Right Hon.
Joseph, Lord Rusborough, and his heirs male,
of the dignity of a viscount, by the name,
stile, and title, of Viscount Rusborough, of
Russellstown, in the county of Wicklow, in the
said kingdom; — a grant unto the Right Hon.
Robert, Lord Farnham, and his heirs male, of
the dignity of a viscount, by the name, stile,
and title, of Viscount Farnham, in the county
of Cavan, in the said kingdom; — a grant un-
to Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart. of Kells, in the
county of Meath, and his heirs male, of the
dignity of a baron, by the name, stile, and
title, of Baron Headfort, of Headfort, in the
said county of Meath, in the said kingdom; —
a grant unto Thomas Holmes, of Newport, in
the Isle of Wight, Esq; and his heirs male, of
the dignity of a baron, by the name, stile, and
title, of Baron Holmes, of Kilmallock, in the
county of Limerick, in the said kingdom; —
a grant unto John Cole, Esq; of Florence-
court, and his heirs male, of the dignity of a
baron, by the name, stile, and title, of Baron
Mount-Florence, of Florence-court, in the
county of Fermanagh, in the said kingdom; —
a grant unto John Browne, Esq; of Westport,
in the county of Mayo, and his heirs male, of
the dignity of a baron, by the name, stile, and
title, of Baron of Mount Eagle, in the said
county

eduity of Mayo, in the said kingdom of Ireland.

From the rest of the Papers.

Earl of Litchfield appointed high-steward of the university of Oxford.

William Keppel, Esq; appointed second major, and Richard Peirson, Esq; third major, of the first regiment of foot-guards.

Francis Mundy, Esq; elected recorder of Tamworth.

Rev. Mr. Townley, elected master of merchant tailors school, in the room of the late Mr. Criche.

BANKRUPTS.

ROBERT MAHERLEY, of London, druggist.

John Radhams Streton, of Norwich, merchant.

John Gibson, of Petersfield, innholder.

Michael Lander and Joseph Fellows, of Reading, innholders.

Peter Brougham, of Askrigg, in Yorkshire, hofier.

Joseph James, of Bristol, merchants.

Andrew Rogers, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, book-seller.

Francis Gare, of the same place, flour-merchant.

Aeneas Ward, of the Strand, woollen draper.

Thomas Field, of Limehouse, bricklayer.

Thomas Pranker, of Bristol, hooper.

Bill of Mortality from July 22 to August 26.

Christ.	{ Males 697 }	1376
	{ Fem. 679 }	
Buried	{ Males 717 }	1464
	{ Fem. 747 }	
Died under 2 Years old		584
Between 2 and 5		120
5 and 10		45
10 and 20		59
20 and 30		111
30 and 40		119
40 and 50		124
50 and 60		97
60 and 70		102
70 and 80		61
80 and 90		28
90 and 100		4

1464

Within the Walls	100
Without the Walls	338
In Mid. and Surry	687
City and Sub. West.	339

1464

Weekly, July 29. — 180

Aug. 5. — 337

12 — 246

19 — 301

26 — 290

1464

1464

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.

11s. 9d. 1/2.

1464

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Friday, August 26, 1762.

Amsterdam 34 6 2 1/2 Uf.

Ditto at Sight 34 4.

Rotterdam 34 7.

Antwerp No Price.

Hamburgh 32 2 1/2 Uf.

Paris 31 1/2.

Ditto at 2 Usance 30 1/2.

Bordeaux ditto 30 1/2.

Cadiz 39 1/2 a 40.

Madrid 39 1/2 a 40.

Bilboa 39 1/2.

Leghorn 49 1/2 a 50.

Genoa 49.

Venice 51 1/2.

Lisbon 5s. 6d. 1/2.

Oporto 5s. 5d. 1/2.

Dublin 7 1/2.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

JULY 23, the count de St. Germain, one of the best of the French generals, left their army, in order to return to France, and was succeeded in his command by the chevalier de Muy; and about the same time the marquis de Voyer, and the count de Luc, two other French generals, quitted their army, likewise, in order to return to France; all the three having had leave to do so, because of their being older officers than, or not upon good terms with the marshal duke de Broglie, and therefore could not serve under him.

July 25, the allied army moved from their camp at Saxenhausen to Kalle, a little village near Cassel, where they continued to the 30th, and as the reserve of the French army under the chevalier Muy had passed the Dymel, the allies on that day likewise passed that river, which brought on the glorious action of the 31st, before mentioned, p. 429. But as the allied army was now advanced a great way from Cassel, prince Xavier of Saxony, at the head of a body of troops, much more numerous than that left by prince Ferdinand under general Kielmansegge, made himself master of that city, after which he marched and reduced Munden, Gottingen, and Eimbach, in the electorate of Hanover.

The king of Prussia, after retiring from the siege of Dresden, endeavoured to bring marshal Daun to a fair battle, but finding he could not succeed in this design, he repassed the Elbe on the first instant, and again began his march for Silesia, leaving general Hullen with 15000 men in the intrenched camp of Schlettow; whereupon the Austrians under Laszi, took post at Reichenberg, the imperial army at Kesseldorf, and marshal Daun with the grand Austrian army, followed his Prussian majesty towards Silesia; in which province the Prussian affairs had then a bad aspect; for general Laudohn, after defeating the Prussian general, Fouquet,

Jaquet, as mentioned in our last, p. 382, had laid siege to, and made himself master of Glatz, of which we had an account, as follows, from,

Vienna, Aug. 2. All the artillery was placed on the batteries in the night of the 29th. The 26th, at five in the morning, the artillery of the left, under the direction of colonel Rouvroy, began a very brisk fire; that part which was under colonel Alston played, an hour after, on the old fortrefs, and the Fleche at the left of the attack, was abandoned by the enemy. Immediately M. de Bechard, major of the corps of Sappers, the grenadiers of Simbschon, and those of Preysack, took possession of it, by order of general Laudohn, who was present.

Gen. Draskowitz then marched a battalion to sustain M. de Bechard, who was assisted by M. de Rouvroy. All the efforts made by the enemy to regain this Fleche, will by no means add to their glory. They were driven back to the covered way, and even to the outer post of the principal works. The desertion was so great on the side of the Prussians, that whole companies came over to us. In a short time the whole garrison laid down their arms. We entered the old fortrefs sword in hand. The new one surrendered at discretion.

This whole action, although infinitely glorious to the troops of her imperial and royal majesty, continued only from half an hour after six in the morning till eleven in the forenoon. Mess. Gribauval, Rouvroy, Bechard, Vogelung, Zollern, Kitzing, Eros, Schirning, Gronaver, and Amelunxen, distinguished themselves greatly; and Mess. Oczkarini, major Adam Bathiani, baron Terzy, major Andrian, and M. Mihokowich, major of the regiment of Simbschon, who were present at the first attack, which they maintained with the greatest courage, deserve the greatest honours.

The magazine in Glatz, of which our troops made themselves masters, was immense. It contained 101 brass cannon, 220 grenadoes, 11000 of cartouches, a number of mortars, and other ammunition. It is not doubted but that this place, if it had not been for the successful attack of Gen. Laudohn, would have held out 15 days. The troops employed in this siege are on the road to Breslau, where they are desirous of another opportunity of trying their success.

We lost at the siege of Glatz four officers and 64 men; and seven officers and 138 men were wounded.

After the reduction of this place, general Laudohn marched directly to Breslau, and began to bombard that city with great fury; but before he could make any attack, he received intelligence of the approach of prince Henry of Prussia, with the whole army under his command, which was too numerous for Laudohn to encounter, therefore he retired on the 4th instant, and prince Henry arrived the next day at Breslau, having marched more than 15 German miles in five days, by which he not only

saved Breslau, but prevented the grand Russian army from being able to join Laudohn, and the latter by this means became a prey to the king of Prussia, according to the following account:

Whitehall, Aug. 26. By letters received yesterday from Brunswick of the 19th instant it appears, that the following account had, by order of his Prussian majesty, been transmitted on the 16th instant, to the queen of Prussia at Magdebourg, by the commandant of Glogau; all other methods of conveyance being rendered precarious, by the flying parties of the Austrians, viz. that the king of Prussia had, on the 15th, attacked the Austrians under general Laudohn in their march between Lignitz and Parchwitz, in Silesia; that the action lasted above two hours; that the particulars of it were not then exactly known; but that it was said, that the loss of the Austrians in killed and wounded, amounted to 7000 men; that 400 of them had been made prisoners, and 90 pieces of cannon taken from them; and that the loss of the Prussians did not exceed 1000 men.

According to the last letters from prince Ferdinand's head quarters, which are of the 20th, the respective grand armies remained encamped upon the Dymel, and nothing of consequence had lately passed between them.

The king of Poland has caused the usual circular letters to be issued for assembling the general diet of that kingdom to meet at Warsaw, on the 6th of October next.

Paris, Aug. 4. The deputies of the parliament of Normandy, were admitted yesterday to an audience of his majesty, when they received the following answer: "I am your master, and ought to punish your presumption. Return to Rouen, and register my edicts without delay. I will be obeyed. I am more busied to obtain ease to my people than you imagine, and they will see the effects. This is my answer, which I have written with my own hand."

And to make sure of obedience to this absolute command, his majesty has ordered all the regular troops dispersed in that province, to be assembled, and to march to Rouen, the capital, in case there should be occasion.

A warm contest has arisen between the king of Portugal and his holiness the pope, on account of his nuncio's being not only discharged the court of Portugal, but sent under a strong guard out of that kingdom, whereupon the Portuguese minister at Rome has been ordered to depart out of the dominions of the holy see, and he accordingly set out on the 7th instant. In the mean time another cargo of jesuits has been sent from Lisbon to Rome; but though Portugal be now pretty well cleared of jesuits, the plague of plotting seems not to be as yet entirely ceased in that kingdom, for some more persons of rank have lately been committed, or exiled.

The king of Spain has taken a new, and a very proper way to demand a redemption, or

or exchange of slaves at Algiers; he has sent a squadron to make the demand, and in case of refusal, it is to be joined by 12 more ships of the line, together with some fire-ships and bomb-ketches, which are all now lying at anchor in the harbour of Cartagena, waiting for orders to go and join the rest in order to bombard the city of Algiers.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE
 for July and August, 1760.

BIOGRAPHY.

1. **D**R. Jortin's Life of Erasmus, Vol. II. Whiston and White.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2. Thompson's complete Horse-Doctor, pr. 1s. Cooke.
3. Catalogue of Books published for Ten Years, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.
4. A Letter to Mr. Stevens on his Sermon for Tilling, pr. 6d. Henderson.
5. An Examination of Robertson's History of Scotland, pr. 3s. Owen.
6. The Honour, &c. of Agriculture, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.
7. Bibliotheca Biographica, 3 Vols. pr. 12s. Baldwin. (See p. 251.)
8. Walker's Cruises and Voyages, 2 Vols. pr. 5s. Millar.
9. The Clockmaker's Outcry against Tristram Shandy, pr. 7s. Burd.
10. Tristram Shandy in Reverie, pr. 1s. Williams.
11. The Cream of the Jest, pr. 1s. 6d. Williams.
12. A Dialogue between Dr. Cunningham, &c. on Kennicott's Correction of the Hebrew Text, pr. 6d. Withers.
13. Chronicle of the War of the Felicianites and Gallianites, pr. 1s. Wilkie.
14. Dialogues of the Dead, pr. 4s. and by (See p. 227.)
15. An Additional Dialogue of the Dead, pr. 1s. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 300.)
16. Did you ever see such damn'd Stuff! pr. 2s. 6d. Seyffert.
17. Collection of Marine Articles and Clauses, pr. 5s. Whitridge.
18. Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LI. Part I. pr. 12s. Davis and Reymers.
19. Letter from a Methodist Preacher to Mr. Sterne, pr. 1s. Vandenberg.
20. Yorick's Meditations, pr. 2s. Stevens.
21. The Constant Residence of the Clergy upon their Livings shewn to be absolutely necessary, &c. pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin. [This work greatly deserves the attention of the legislature, as calculated to do very singular and eminent service to church and state. The author's intention and grand design is, to get good order, decorum, regular, decent, and becoming behaviour, established in every parish, and the ways and means of procuring it are fully opened and pointed out by him—

with the discouragements and difficulties that arise and attend those, who would be glad to promote it—especially from the great number of alehouses in every place—the true and real source of innumerable disorders: They are daily hindrances to trade and business, and oftentimes, the very ruin of many young persons, and even of whole families, in some parishes. Archbishop Dunstan worthily interested himself in putting a stop to their terrible consequences, and prevailed with King Edgar to suffer but one alehouse in a town or village, except it were a great burrough; and lord chancellor Bacon suppressed great numbers of them as nuisances. The author shews also the care of patrons in appointing fit incumbents to be a very important and absolutely necessary means towards procuring good parochial government, and horrid prostitutions and simoniacal practices duly represented—with the sentiments of eminent prelates, and others on, and canons, &c. against such grievous abuses. Next to the religious care of patrons in bestowing livings, the constant residence of the clergy is proved to be extremely necessary for the same good purposes, and the happy effect of it stated and shewn. But huge difficulties lie in the way—owing to the number of appropriate and inappropriate churches—and a particular account given of the subtle, wicked, and incredible methods, by which almost all the sacred provisions, so plentifully and so solemnly made, for the church, were defeated, and religion, good order, and discipline, ruined and destroyed. However, a remedy for these great evils is proposed, viz. that every remnant of popery should be utterly banished out of the land, and all the alienated tithes and glebe restored to the church—and without prejudice to the possessors of them—but fairly purchased by means of a fund certainly adequate to, and very proper for, the worthy purpose. And the blessed effects of restoring the appropriated and impropriated tithes, &c. to the parishes, with a view of the happy prospect and great felicity, the proposed reformation and restitution would produce—particularly in the removal of pluralities, and constant personal residence of the clergy (which the present state of things will by no means generally admit of) fully displayed and set forth, &c.

We have received several defences of the Methodists, but we beg the gentlemen that sent them, to rest the defence with Herman, who has undertaken their cause. In short, there would be no end of the dispute, were we to insert every thing on their side, in which some of the writers have neither studied correctness, or modesty, and least of all brevity, which we think may be consulted in religious controversy as well as those of any other kind. — Many ingenious pieces in prose and verse are received, which shall be inserted in our next, as also a new song set to music, and a country dance.